



9-1852

## Jacksonville Republican | September 1852

Jacksonville Republican (Jacksonville, Ala. : 1837-1895)

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SEPTEMBER



# Jacksonville, Ala.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1892

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. H. CALDWELL,

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
Advertisements of 12 lines, or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.  
Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months. For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.

Remarkable Anecdote.

The particulars of the following very striking incident were lately told us by a friend, as a fact falling within the range of his personal knowledge, and having the most perfect confidence in his veracity, we scruple not to give it as such to our readers:

In a seaport town down on the west coast of England, some years ago, there was a notice given of a sermon to be preached one Sunday evening, in a dissenting chapel there. The preacher was a man of great celebrity in his calling; and that circumstance, together with the pious object of the discourse—to enforce the duty of a strict observance of the Sabbath—attracted an overflowing audience. After the usual preface prayer and hymn of praise, the preacher gave out the text, and was about to proceed with his sermon, when he suddenly paused, leaned his head on the pulpit, and remained silent for a few moments. It was imagined that he had become indisposed; but he soon recovered himself, and addressing the congregation, said, that before entering upon his discourse, he begged to narrate to them a little anecdote.

"It is now exactly fifteen years," said he, "since I was last within this place of worship; and the occasion was, as many here may probably remember, the very same as that which has now brought us together. Amongst those who came hither that evening, were three dissolute young men, who came here not only with the intent of insulting and mocking the venerable pastor, but even with stones in their pockets to throw at him as he stood in his pulpit. Accordingly they had not listened long to the discourse, when one of them said impatiently, 'Why need we listen any longer to the blockhead?—throw it!'"

But the second stopped him, saying, "Let us first see what he makes of this point." The curiosity of the latter was no sooner satisfied than he, too, said, "Ay, confound him, it is only as I expected—throw now!" But here the third interposed, and said it would be better altogether to give up the design which had brought them there. At this remark his two associates took offense and left the church, while he himself remained to the end. "Now mark, my brethren," continued the preacher, with much emotion, "what were afterwards the fates of these young men? The first was hung many years ago at Tyburn, for the crime of forgery; the second is now lying under sentence of death for murder in the jail in this city. The third, my brethren, and the speaker's agitation here became excessive, while he paused and wiped the large drops from his brow—"The third, my brethren, is he who is now about to address you—listen to him."

A New Nose.—Mr. Edward Clarke, of Pittsburgh, publishes a statement describing a new nose made for him by Dr. Panoast, of that city, to supply the one he had lost some 16 years ago. A piece of flesh from the forehead was sewed into the cheeks; a gutta percha mould of his father's nose was placed over it to give it the proper shape, and gold tubes were inserted for the nostrils. He says he has now a new nose, sound and well-formed, with the senses of feeling and smell as fine as they ever were.

From the Illustrated Family Friend.

The Patriotic Wife.

OR,

THE POWER OF WOMAN'S LOVE.

A TALK OF THE TYROL, FOUNDED ON FACT.

[CONCLUDED.]

The consequence of Zoppel's interview with Speckbacher was, that Hormayr's proclamation failed of its intended effect.

Hormayr, when he judged that his proclamation had had sufficient time to take effect, released the wife of Speckbacher, for he learned that the Bavarian officers did not approve this strictly of power exercised upon a woman; and he knew that his designs could be equally well prosecuted without this severity, which was adopted only as a foundation for the proclamation; and now finding that his plan had failed in regard to his first and principal object, the capture of Speckbacher, he resolved to make use of it in his minor projects.

One evening about this time, when the wife of Speckbacher sat in a musing mood in her chamber, her heart sad enough, and her eyes not so bright as they had once been, she was roused by the entrance of Zoppel who having cautiously closed the door, respectfully saluted his young mistress.

"I fear Zoppel," said she, "you come on no welcome errand. My father—or—Oh Zoppel! speak quickly—my husband?"

"He is safe as yet," replied Zoppel; "my visit does not concern him."

"My father, then!—ah, my poor father!" said Maria beginning to weep.

"Yes," said Zoppel, "my errand concerns him; we must save him!"

"But how—good Zoppel? how!—not surely!"

"Trust me, I am your father's faithful and long-tried servant, and would save him with honor—but with honor only. Listen to me: to-morrow at sunrise is the hour appointed for—"

"Do not hesitate to speak it—for his execution?"

"Yes," continued Zoppel, "for his execution—his murder—but which, if you, lady, will follow the advice of one who would willingly die for him, shall never take place."

"Ah, Zoppel," said the wife of Speckbacher, wiping her eyes, how?—how?—quick—tell me how I may save my father?"

"Be calm, then, and listen. Hormayr—"

"Ah! the monster!" said Maria, "name him not!"

"I must name him," resumed Zoppel. "He has given out what I know to be false, that Speckbacher is in his power. Be composed. I pray; it is false; on the word of old Zoppel it is false. Speckbacher is not in his power; but he has published this falsehood, and will doubtless visit you this evening with the lie on his lips, and will ask you lady if you desire to save your husband."

Zoppel, may the Holy Mother save me from this trial! Yet I believe—so help me Heaven!—that if my husband stood in the peril of my father, I should find courage to say—I will not purchase dishonorable length of days for one whose life has been a life of honor."

"It would be well said," rejoined Zoppel; "but the question now is, not the salvation of a husband but of a father."

"Proceed then, good Zoppel!"

"I say Hormayr will come to you this evening with a lie on his lips; but you must affect to believe it true."

"To believe it true, Zoppel!—how—and what then?"

"Upbraid him; but say you will save your husband."

"Ah, Zoppel, I cannot feign; I cannot make my lips pronounce me vicious!"

"I do not ask it. Is it to feign to upbraid a monster with his crimes, though one be left uncommitted? I do not ask that you feign to be vicious. Say that you will meet him; virtue not vice will direct your steps. Friends will watch over them; a father's liberty will be the reward."

"I cannot, Zoppel; I cannot consent that the wife of Speckbacher should seem unworthy of her husband, even in the eyes of one who would be his murderer. Are there no other means, Zoppel?"

"And, besides, how would the plan you propose save my father?"

Zoppel exclaimed. Hormayr was to be enticed to the neighborhood of the salt mines; the miners were resolved to aid in the prosecution of the design; an order for the release of Joseph Schneider was to be forced from him; and he

was to be detained prisoner till Schneider should have escaped.

"Nevertheless," said the wife of Speckbacher, "I cannot consent—I cannot feign—shame would turn my pale cheeks to scarlet." Hormayr would suspect, and the project would fail.

Zoppel considered a moment, and said—"It may be that you are in the right; but, by a little alteration in the plan, we shall nevertheless succeed. Mount my master's little horse, and go instantly to the house of the superintendent of the mines; my son Hans shall accompany you, and leave the rest to me."

"Zoppel was a faithful servant and an honest man; but his notions of honor were of course adapted to his station. Those nice perceptions of a truly feminine mind, which weighed with the wife of Speckbacher against even the life of her father, Zoppel with difficulty comprehended; but, if he did not altogether comprehend them, he respected them.

Maria had not long left her father's house, when Zoppel, on the watch, perceived Hormayr approaching.

"Thy name is Zoppel," said he; "the same rogue whom we believe to have assisted Speckbacher's escape, and who ought to be hanged to-morrow with thy master? Is thy mistress within?"

"She is gone to the house of Andrew Schenk, her father's relation, at the mines."

"Does she know that her husband is in my power?"

"Alas! does she?"

"And that she only can save him?"

"It was to escape the trial, which she feared Heaven would scarcely give her strength to endure with honor, that she withdrew from Hall."

"Ah! is it so?" said Hormayr, with an expression of malignant joy. "Thou shalt accompany me, sirrah, to the house of this Schenk."

Zoppel, prepared for this precautionary measure, expressed his readiness; and Hormayr, attended by two Bavarian soldiers, and preceded by Zoppel, took the road up the mountain gorge that leads to the mines. Once, as the little party wound up the steep ascent, Zoppel was strongly tempted.

"There is a narrow wooden bridge, a broad plank laid on two small logs, thrown over the torrent that descends the gorge. Zoppel had passed; he was a powerful man, though a vigorous effort would have dislodged one of the supports, and Hormayr, and one at least of his companions, would have been precipitated into a deep eddy that a half melted avalanche had formed by chocking up the bed of the stream; but he recollected that the destruction of Hormayr would not liberate Schneider, whose execution would nevertheless take place; and he knew that his friends were prepared, by the few words he had sent in writing by the wife of Speckbacher; and so he passed on.

The party speedily arrived at the door of Andrew Schenk's house, from the back of which there is a gallery that leads to the entrance of the mine.

"Soldiers," said Hormayr, "keep guard here. Zoppel, show me the way forward."

Zoppel preceded Hormayr, and ushered him into a chamber where sat the wife of Speckbacher.

"Madam," said Hormayr, "I salute you. You know my errand: you know that your husband is in my power."

"Ah! God forbid he were so!" replied she; "since his wife could not consent to save him."

"How, Madam?" said Hormayr. "You know that Speckbacher is in my power—and I tell you, he may be saved."

"Sir," said the wife of Speckbacher, rising from her seat. "I know that my husband is not in your power; and I have to tell you that the question is not what I may consent to, in order to save his life, but what you must consent to, if you would save your own. Ho! Zoppel! Zoppel!"

"I am betrayed!" cried Hormayr. "Soldiers!—moving towards the door by which he had entered. But, at the same moment, the door opposite to the mine was thrown open, while from concealments in the room four miners had started, disarmed Hormayr, pinioned his arms, and with giant strength hurried him through the door and into the passage of the mine.

"We are far enough," said one of the miners, halting in one of the inner chambers of the mine. "This will answer our purpose."

"What, villains!" said Hormayr, who till now had been forcibly kept

silent, "is your intention murder?"

"The miners grimly smiled. 'This of no use calling,' said they. 'If your voice were ten times louder, it would never reach the mouth of the mine. We are no murderers; we leave that trade to you—we are going to prevent, not to commit murder.'

Hormayr breathed somewhat more freely. "Be brief, villains," said he, whatever your purpose be."

A step approached—it was Zoppel's. "This is our purpose," said he—"to save the life of Joseph Schneider—here is a paper, which contains a written order for his release—it must be a peremptory order."

"I will not, villains," said Hormayr.

"Think better of it," said Zoppel; "life is a pleasant thing. Look there," said he, holding the lamp which he carried over a steep flight of steps, terminated by a dark expanse of water. "It is an exhausted mine, deep enough to drown half your soldiers, and they piled one above another, and at the same time being a huge fragment of salt into the gulf, which returned a dismal hollow sound, awfully solemn in the silence of those subterranean chambers. 'Write as I tell you, or, in another moment, you follow the fragment I have thrown!'"

"You dare not, villains!" said he; "my death would not rescue Joseph Schneider."

"But it would," said Zoppel; "but it would avenge him; and at the same time that he put the pen into the hand of Hormayr he again held out the lamp, revealing the distant glimmer of the yet trembling water."

Hormayr saw with whom he had to do, and wrote according to Zoppel's dictation: "Deliver to the bearers of this, your prisoner, Joseph Schneider, that I may privately confront him with accomplices. Let the preparations for the execution go on."

"Good!" said Zoppel, holding it to the lamp and reading it. He then withdrew, and presently returned with the two Bavarian soldiers, each in the iron gripe of two miners.

"Now," said Zoppel; "hearken to your instructions. You shall accompany me to Hall, and, in virtue of this order, deliver into my hands the prisoner, Joseph Schneider. Now mark well; there you perceive is your colonel, Hormayr. If there be no foul play, if you deliver Schneider into my hands, and show discretion, you shall receive one hundred florins, and after a reasonable time, when our own safety will allow it, Hormayr shall be released; but, if one indiscreet word be uttered, so that suspicion be excited against us, he shall perish. The first sight of a Bavarian soldier ascending this gorge will be the signal of death to your commander. 'Tis no difficult matter here to put one out of sight.'"

The soldiers, who on first being seized had expected no quarter, were now disarmed and their hands and feet bound, and they were ordered to follow their commander. "Tis no difficult matter here to put one out of sight."

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spot, they stationed two of their number as guards, at the mouth of the mine, Zoppel arrived, after having, as we have seen, delivered Schneider; and soon afterwards went with his companions to carry food to their prisoners. He was gone. The miners stationed at the entrance knew that he had not passed out; and it was probable, therefore, that in attempting to escape he had wandered farther into the mine, the ramifications of which are so numerous that many days are required to traverse them. As diligent search was immediately instituted, numerous flames blazed within the lonely passages; and, after some hours, had been fruitlessly spent, as the miners were returning, one of them struck his foot against something which lay in his path—it was the iron candlestick which had been left with Hormayr. It lay just where two passages branch off at an acute angle; one, at a few yards distance, terminating in a short flight of steps and one of those salt lakes with which the mines abound. The mystery was solved. Hormayr had wandered far into the mine, and had begun to retrace his steps; his candle had fallen or gone out; he had chosen the wrong passage, and had disappeared for ever. The same morning, before daylight, Zoppel and the wife of Speckbacher returned to Hall.

There was, as may well be believed, much room for wondering that morning in the town of Hall. The day wore on, and Hormayr did not return. It was soon whispered about that Schneider was no longer a prisoner, and, in short all the strictest enquiries were set on foot; nothing could be discovered. The only two witnesses had been discreet, and although the suspicion of the garrison naturally fell on their comrades, they succeeded in eluding the strict search that was made for them. It was afterwards found that they had reached the frontier, and had entered the Austrian service.

Soon after these events, the wife of Speckbacher and the faithful Zoppel set out for Austria; and at Vienna where Speckbacher had been for some time, Maria was restored to her husband; and Joseph Schneider found more reason than ever to bless his daughter and the patriot who was worthy of her.

The Curculio—a Discovery.

Much has been written on the Curculio—many inquiries been made as to its habits, destruction, &c. We have carefully read every article seen for years back in our agricultural papers, and in a large number of exchanges recently, for the remedy, but have found nothing that could be relied upon.

Having some fine plum trees, the fruit a very large reddish purple variety, that have been bearing some eight or ten years, and never maturing a dozen plums a year, we have felt much solicitude and anxiety to discover a remedy. We have tried many that have been recommended, without success. Knowing that trees standing in a hard trodden yard were more apt to mature fruit than others differently situated, we resolved last spring to make an experiment. We, therefore, before the trees were in bloom, removed the soil, which was thickly set in Bermuda grass, from around each tree to the distance of five or six feet, and depth of two to three inches—then built a chicken coop around each tree, and requested our better half to have her chickens, &c., fed no where else but in the coops, which has been done; consequently, of chickens, ducks, turkeys, &c. one brood or another will be found under the trees, waiting for their oft repeated meals, throughout the day, and ready to pick up every curculio that dare show his head above the ground. Now mark the result; our trees are breaking with the finest fruit, just maturing, we have ever seen. Comment is unnecessary—each reader can make his own deductions. If, on further trial the course pursued this year shall prove an effectual preventative, even when applied to a few trees, we shall feel gratified at having made the discovery.

Farmer and Planter.

A boy at Norwich, Ct., is literally his own grand-father! It is in this wise: There was a widow (Anne) and her daughter (Jane), and a man (George) and his son (Henry). The widow married the son and the widow was therefore mother (in-law) to her husband's father, and consequently grandmother to her own husband (Henry) By this time she had a son David to whom

she was great-grandmother. Now, as the son of a great-grandmother, must be either a grandfather or great uncle, this boy (David) was one or the other. He is his own grand-father.

Fixed Facts in Agriculture.

1. All lands on which clover, or the grasses, are grown, must either have lime in them, naturally, or that mineral must be artificially supplied. It matters but little, whether it be supplied in the form of stone-lime, oyster-lime, or marl.

2. All permanent improvement of lands must look to lime as its basis.

3. Lands which have been in culture, will be benefited by applications of phosphate of lime, and it is important whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, composts of fish, ash, or in that of oyster-shell lime—or marl—if the land need liming, also.

4. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility, unless clover and the grasses, are cultivated in the course of rotation.

5. Mould is indispensable in every soil, and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover, and the grass, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of composts rich in the elements of mould.

6. All highly concentrated animal manures, are increased in value, and their benefits prolonged, by admixture with plaster, salt or pulverized charcoal.

7. Deep plowing greatly improves the productive powers of every variety of soil that is not wet. 8. Sub-soiling sound land, that is, land that is not wet, is eminently conducive to increased production.

9. All wet land should be drained.

10. All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

11. Clover, as well as the grasses, intended for hay, should be mowed when in bloom.

12. Sandy lands can be most effectually improved by clay. When such lands require liming, or marling, the lime or marl is most beneficially applied, when made into compost with clay. In slaking lime, salt brine is better than water.

13. The chopping, or grinding of grain, to be fed to stock, operates as a saving of at least twenty-five per cent.

14. Draining of wet lands and marshes, adds to their value, by making them produce more, and better crops—by producing them earlier—and improving the health of neighborhoods.

15. To manure, or lime wet lands is to throw manure, lime and labor away.

16. Shallow plowing operates to impoverish the soil, while it decreases production.

17. By stabling and shedding stock through the winter, a saving of one-fourth of the food may be effected—that is, one-fourth less food will answer than when such stock may be exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.

18. A bushel of plaster, per acre, sown broadcast over, will add one hundred per cent. to its produce.

19. Periodical applications of ashes, tend to keep up integrity of the soils, by supplying most, if not all of the organic substance.

20. Thorough preparation of land is absolutely necessary to the successful and luxurious growth of crops.

21. Abundant crops cannot be grown for a succession of years, unless care be taken to provide, and apply, an equivalent for the substances carried off the land in the products grown thereon.

22. To reserve meadows in their productiveness, it is necessary to harrow them every second autumn, apply top dressing, and roll them up.

23. All stiff clays are benefited by fall and winter plowings; but should never be plowed while they are wet. If at such plowings, the furrow be materially deepened, lime, marl or ashes, should be applied.

24. Young stock should be moderately fed with grain, in winter, and receive generous supplies of long provender, it being essential to keep them in fair condition, in order that the formation of muscle bones, &c. may be encouraged and continuously carried on.

25. Milch cows, in winter, should be kept in dry, moderately warm, but well ventilated quarters, regularly fed and watered three times a day, salted twice or thrice a week, have clean beds, be curried daily,

and in addition to their long provender, should receive a moderate quantity of food, morning and evening.

26. Full complements of tools, and implements of husbandry, are intimately connected with the success of the husbandman.

27. Capital is not only necessary to agricultural successes, but can be as profitably used in farming, as in any other occupation.

28. Punctuality in engagements, is as necessary to an agriculturist, as it is to a merchant.

29. Every husbandman should carefully read and digest matters connected with his business, his success being as dependent upon his details, as that of the lawyer, or physician, with a knowledge of the science of law or physic.

30. Wheat, Rye, Oats, and Barley, should never follow each other in a course of rotation; there should always be an intervening hoe-crop between them.

31. Weeds should never be permitted to mature their seed on a farm, but be pulled up, or cut down as often as they show themselves, such being the only effectual method of eradicating them. To ensure this result, the ground should be planted in corn, and that kept clean.

32. Time and labor, devoted to the collection of materials to be converted into manure, are the most fruitful sources of profit in the whole range of farm economy.

33. The orchard, to be productive of good fair fruit, require to be fed, as much as does a field of grain. The soil of each requires that the substances attracted by the crops shall be restored. The soil should be kept clean, and open to the meliorating influences of the sun, the dews the rain, and the air—the bark of the trees should be kept in a healthful condition, by scraping, when necessary, and by alkaline washes.

The following is told in a candid manner, that it is impossible to doubt its truth:

"This story is related of a lawyer who has since attained eminence in his profession. A case in which he was engaged as counsel for the defendant came up on a certain day. As he was insufficiently prepared, he was very anxious to have the case postponed for a few days, that he might have further time for this purpose. Unfortunately there was a great press of business, and he knew that this motion would be overruled unless some extraordinary reason was alleged. Under these circumstances, he bethought himself of an expedient. Rising with his handkerchief to his face he addressed the Judge in accents of great apparent emotion—"May I please your honor, I have just been informed that my mother is at the point of death. My emotions are too great for me to proceed in this case. I move that it be postponed until day after to-morrow." This request would of course have been granted by the Court, whose sympathies were strongly excited in his behalf—but at this moment, to the discomfiture of the lawyer and the amusement of the audience, the shrill voice of his mother was heard issuing from the gallery—"Ichabod! Ichabod! how often have I whipped you for lying!" The case wasn't postponed, nor was it gained by the afflicted counsel."

REMEDY FOR RUST IN COTTON.—The Newberry (S. C.) Sentinel says: A friend of ours—a practical planter of large experience,—stated in our hearing, on Monday last, that salt sown at the rate of half a bushel per acre, amongst cotton, is a certain remedy against rust. It will not only prevent the rust, but will stay its ravages and restore the diseased plant to its wonted vigor. It is a simple remedy and worth a trial. This is the season for rust, and we give this information that our farmers may try the remedy. If it prove effectual, of which we have not the least doubt, it will be of immense benefit to the planting interests. We would like to receive the result of further trials.

NEVER SATISFIED.—Lately, as a gentleman was examining a desk which had stood in an old out-building for a long time, he found a bag which he thought was a shot bag, but on taking it up the bottom came out, and to his great surprise old rolled five hundred gold pieces. After counting them, he said he was sorry he had not found them twenty years sooner, that he might have had the interest during that period.



# THE REPUBLICAN

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1852.

For President,  
**GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,**  
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.  
For Vice President,  
**HON. W. R. KING,**  
OF ALABAMA.

The Democratic Electoral Ticket  
for Alabama.

JAMES E. SAUNDERS, of Lawrence.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1. E. LYON, of Marengo.

2. J. W. SEIBEL, of Montgomery.

3. J. W. LEE, of Perry.

4. LEWIS M. STONE, of Pickens.

5. JAS. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.

6. C. C. CLAY, Jr., of Madison.

7. JAS. F. DOWDLE, of Chambers.

Great Democratic Rally of  
25,000 Freemen.

at Hillsborough, the Birth place of  
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The most enthusiastic meeting  
ever known in New Hampshire

came off at Hillsborough, on Thurs-  
day 19th ult. The Granite State is

slive to her duty, and it only re-  
mains for other staunch democratic

States to emulate her zeal and ener-  
gy, to secure a victory unpreceden-

ted in the history of parties.

The New Hampshire Patriot in  
giving a detailed account of the

meeting, says: The meeting of the  
Democracy at Hillsborough, on

Thursday, was the largest political  
meeting ever held in New England;

and as a political demonstration it  
was most complete, successful and

enthusiastic. It was indeed a glo-  
rious gathering of the sterling De-

mocracy of New England, every  
way worthy of their own character,

their cause and their gallant leader.

Twenty-five thousand intelligent  
and patriotic freemen there assem-

bled from all parts of New Eng-  
land, with not a few from more dis-

tant States, to manifest their zeal  
for the great cause of Democracy,

to do honor to their chosen leader,  
and to listen to the eloquent cham-

pions of their principles. They were  
not drawn together by a

promise of comic shows, or a daz-  
zling display of pomp and parade;

but they came to witness and par-  
ticipate in a simple, hearty, manly

testimonial of respect for their great  
leader, and to promote the success

of their cherished principles. And  
most worthily and successfully did

they accomplish their object. The  
most ardent friend of our cause

could not ask to have had the  
whole affair more successful, for it

could not have been so. Addi-  
tional numbers could not have

made it so, for it was nearly twice  
as large as any one anticipated,

and as large as could well have  
been accommodated. Indeed the

whole affair far exceeded, in all its  
main particulars, the most sanguine

hopes of those who were most  
particularly interested in its suc-

cess, and gave unbounded satisfac-  
tion to all.

Hon. Charles G. Atherton presi-  
ded over the meeting. Interesting

speeches were delivered by the fol-  
lowing gentlemen: Hon. John H.

Savage, member of Congress from  
Tennessee, who commanded a regi-

ment in the Mexican War; Hon.  
Jeremiah Clemens, U. S. Senator

from Alabama, who was Col. of  
the 9th Regiment after the death of

Col. Ransom; Hon. John A. Dix  
of New York; Hon. W. A. Gorman,

member of Congress from Indiana,  
who was Col. of a regiment in the

Mexican War; Capt. Rynders of  
New York; Hon. John Van Buren

of New York; Hon. John B. Wel-  
ler, U. S. Senator from California,

formerly a member of Congress  
from Ohio and a Col. in the Mexi-

cans War; Col. Thomas of New  
York; Gov. T. H. Seymour of Con-

necticut, and R. W. Judson, Esq.,  
of New York.

The speeches occupied the whole  
day till 7 o'clock in the evening;

and the interest and enthusiasm  
continued unabated till the last.

In addition to the account  
which we publish from the *Extra*

of the *Advertiser & Gazette*, of the  
late calamity which has befallen

Mobile, we have received later  
news which shows the destruction

done to property to be immense.—  
Various estimates of the damage

have been made. It is probable  
that it will take two million to place

every thing in statu quo.

LARGE PEACH.—We were pre-  
sented with a peach this other day,

by Maj. J. A. Findley, of this  
County, which measured near 12

inches in circumference and weigh-  
ed precisely one pound.

## Last Thursday.

In obedience to an order from  
Major General R. G. Earle, of the  
8th Alabama Militia, the 72d, 73d  
& 97th Regiments were here, on  
last Thursday, "horse foot and  
dragons," to pass review before  
his Excellency Governor Collier,  
Commander in Chief of the Army  
& Navy of the State of Alabama,  
and Gen. Mickle, Inspector General  
of the State.

At an early hour, carriages and  
buggies came rolling in; horsemen  
galloped along the roads and foot  
passengers thronged the ways lead-  
ing to our town. By 10 o'clock the  
excitement was up; and "has the  
Governor come?" was in or rather  
out of the mouth of every one you  
met. Twenty five hundred anxious  
souls were on the *qui vive* ready,  
willing and waiting to catch a  
glimpse of a real, genuine live Gov-  
ernor.

In due time his Excellency ar-  
rived and at the Hotel he received  
his old acquaintances and formed  
new ones among our yeomanry.  
In the language of another, we  
were gratified to find that he looked  
just like any other man—only a  
little more so.

By the bye, we have been accus-  
tomed to hear so much about "Col-  
lier and Cologne" in this quarter,  
that our prejudices had been excited  
against that kind of fastidious-  
ness, which his *sobriquet* implies;  
but we must acknowledge that our  
impressions vanished like morning  
vapor, when we saw in the person  
of our Chief, a plain, unassuming,  
mild, courteous and dignified gen-  
tleman.

At 11 o'clock the different com-  
panies were formed by their respec-  
tive officers and marched to the  
parade ground—an open field one  
mile from town, kindly tendered  
for the occasion, to the Major Gen-  
eral, by Col. J. M. Crook. About  
twelve the Governor and Inspector  
General, attended by invited citi-  
zens, were received in due form.—  
After the Review the Governor ad-  
dressed the citizen soldiery, in a  
short but interesting speech of fif-  
teen or twenty minutes. Consider-

ing that the Governor was not  
bred in camps nor accustomed to  
"all the pomp and circumstance of  
glorious war," his speech was deci-  
dely military, and we hope some  
suggestions made will be profitably  
improved.

During all the exercises of the  
day Maj. Gen. Earle, by his sol-  
dierly bearing, sustained his well  
earned reputation as a tactician.  
We think the Division fortunate in  
having a prompt, energetic, vigor-  
ous General; and the General dis-  
creet in having grouped so many  
accomplished gentlemen and offi-  
cers in his staff.

When we reflect that little or no  
time is devoted, in this section, to  
the study of military tactics, we  
can say truly, that all the officers  
and men did well.

The volunteer company recently  
raised at this place (styled, we be-  
lieve, the Palmetto Whites) deserve  
great credit for the handsome man-  
ner in which they bore themselves;  
and under the command of their  
well chosen officers, Capt. D. P.  
Forney and Lieutenant H. W.  
Wienges promise to play a conspic-  
uous part in the military of our  
country.

We close this notice of the long-  
to-be-remembered day by express-  
ing our regret that so much "corn  
in the shuck" was "belated," but at  
the same time our gratification that  
no bloody noses or red eyes followed  
in the train.

We are requested to state  
that Mr. Joel Adler, formerly a  
Merchant in this place, will return,  
in the course of ten or fifteen days,  
with a splendid stock of new Fall  
& Winter Goods. Mr. Adler has  
selected his Goods with great care  
in the City of New York; and will  
be able to present to his old friends,  
former patrons and all other pur-  
chasers, a most splendid assortment  
of Dry Goods, comprising every  
article to be found in a regular  
mercantile establishment.—Mr. Adler  
has purchased and will offer for  
sale an unparalleled stock of Jew-  
elry, Watches &c., all of which he  
promises to sell at the lowest living  
prices—cheaper than the cheapest.

Mr. A. will occupy the store  
house on the south-west corner of  
the public square.

Our hands may build a home, but  
our hearts complete it by lining its  
walls with happiness and content.

STORMS, FRESHETS &c.—Scarcely  
had we received an account of  
the horrible storm at Mobile, when  
the Augusta *Constitutionalist* came  
to hand containing the record of  
one of the most disastrous Freshets  
that ever visited that city. When  
the water reached its highest it  
covered the entire city except a few  
elevated spots. All the cellars  
were filled with water; and in  
Broad street the water was four  
feet deep. Several small houses  
were seen floating through the dif-  
ferent streets and one was left  
standing in the centre of Broad.  
The Cars were not able to ap-  
proach within a mile of the Depot  
—the mails were carried to the of-  
fice in canal boats. Both Bridges  
were swept away; and dreadful  
havoc played with countless houses,  
bridges, culverts, fences &c. The  
Constitutionalist speaking of the  
immense damage done by the  
freshet says:

"It is impossible to estimate, in  
dollars and cents, the amount of  
destruction to property, public and  
private."

The loss to the city, in the items  
of the bridges over the river, and  
over the Canal—of culverts and  
causeways, and the deep furrow-  
ing of the streets and the brushing  
up of the hydrant logs, will have  
to be reckoned almost by hundreds  
of thousands—to which the neces-  
sary relief to the homeless and  
destitute, and the sanitary precau-  
tions which must be taken, and  
other incidental expenses not easily  
enumerated, must be added. The  
loss and deterioration of private  
property in destruction and injury  
to houses, fences and gardens—and  
the destruction and damage of  
goods and merchandise, will be,  
in the aggregate, very considera-  
ble. The suffering among the poor  
must be very great—such as to  
appeal strongly to public and pri-  
vate benevolence."

Hamburg suffered more than  
Augusta. Every part of that city  
was covered with water; in some  
houses it reached to the second  
story.

Our exchanges in the interior of  
Georgia and South Carolina teem  
with accounts of storms and fresh-  
ets, which have done irreparable  
damage to the crops, both corn and  
cotton.

Attention is respectfully  
invited to the advertisement of Mr.  
J. H. Privett's Carriage Shop. It  
is now we believe universally ad-  
mitted, that it is the true policy to  
encourage mechanics of every de-  
scription at home. Such a course  
retains capital at home, and affords  
the additional advantage of pur-  
chasing from those who are imme-  
diately and personally responsible  
for the faithful fulfilment of con-  
tracts. Our town is blessed with  
as worthy and competent mechan-  
ics, of various descriptions as any  
in the Union—encourage them all.  
We can speak from experience of  
the excellence of the patent self-  
adjusting Spring, the right of  
which has been procured by Mr.  
Privett.

By TELEGRAPH.—The New Or-  
leans despatches contain fuller  
news brought from Havana, by  
the steamer Crescent City at New  
York. They say that the yellow  
fever, the cholera and the small  
pox were raging there with great  
violence, and proving very fatal  
among the troops. Out of a gar-  
rison of one hundred and twenty  
soldiers, at one of the stations, one  
hundred and ten had died of these  
diseases. Almost every vessel in  
the harbor had some cases on  
board. The Government was send-  
ing detachments of troops into the  
country to preserve them from  
contagion. The prisons were fill-  
ing up rapidly, and the diseases  
were very fatal in them.—Many  
of the prisoners were dying, and yet  
numbers of creoles were daily con-  
signed to the most loathsome dun-  
geons. Almost every creole family  
in the city was under the surveil-  
lance of the police, and arrests  
were made upon the slightest  
grounds of suspicion.

On the 19th inst, in the House  
of Representatives, a bill was pre-  
sented declaring the Wheeling bridge  
a United States post route. This  
annuls the recent decision of the U.  
S. Supreme Court, which ordered  
the bridge to be removed on the  
ground of its being an obstruction  
to the navigation of the Ohio river.

SOME WOMAN.—There is now liv-  
ing in Holmes county, Miss., says  
the Lexington-Sentinel, a woman  
who married her first husband in  
September, 1823. She subsequently  
parted with him, and from time  
to time married three others, with  
all of whom she separated. On the  
day twenty-five years from her first  
marriage, she parted with her  
fourth husband, attended the funeral  
of her second, was married to  
her first, and the marriage ceremony  
was performed by her third

husband. She is now living with  
her fifth, or rather her first hus-  
band, and doing well.

Report from the Mobile Tribune.  
ARREST OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

Later from Havana.  
New Orleans, Aug. 21.—The  
steaming ship Empire City arrived  
from New York via Havana to day.  
She reports that arrests continued  
to be made, and also that several  
were shot on Saturday last, but  
this is not believed. The Govern-  
ment paper publishes a long and  
threatening article, asserting that  
the government know the persons  
engaged in printing the revolution-  
ary documents but was only wait-  
ing further development and threat-  
ens with all death engaged in said  
publications. The Editors of the  
Pianey have seen a letter from a  
credible source which states that  
many Spaniards are believed to be  
in the conspiracy.

## ARREST OF A FORGER.

A man was arrested to day at  
the office of John R. Shaw & Co.,  
while endeavoring to pass a forged  
draft, purporting to be drawn by  
Corcoran & Riggs of Washington  
City, on Benoit & Co., of St. Louis.  
He represented himself as Capt.  
McLean of the Rifles. The endorse-  
ment of Col. Office of New Orleans  
quartermaster here, was also a  
forgery.

## LATER FROM MEXICO.

New Orleans, Aug. 23.—The  
schooner Anita arrived here to-day  
from Vera Cruz, bringing dates  
from that place to the 7th and from  
the City of Mexico to the 2d instant.  
The revolutions in the states of  
Mazatlan and Guadalupe remain  
in statu quo.

Rebelle, in the state of Vera  
Cruz, was gathering strength.  
The Government, it was believed,  
wishes to enter into terms with  
him.

It was also reported that Gen.  
Uraga had declared against the  
Government.

The usual number of Indian  
depredations still continued.

## POLITICAL.

Baltimore, Aug. 18.—Thomas  
H. Clay, in a letter to Col. Pickett,  
of Baltimore, denies the statement  
that he said his father would not  
have voted for Gen. Scott. He  
further states, that as to himself,  
he intends voting the whole whig  
ticket.

## Steamboat Collision—Two Hundred and fifty Lives Lost.

ERIC, N. Y., August 20.  
The steamer Atlantic last night  
came in collision with the propeller  
Ogdensburg, and sunk in a half  
hour. There was a dense fog pre-  
vailing at the time.

The Atlantic had on board an im-  
mense number of passengers, and  
it is estimated that about 250 of  
them perished—chiefly Norwegian  
emigrants. When the collision  
took place the passengers were all  
in bed, and the utmost consterna-  
tion ensued, especially among the  
steering passengers, many of them  
jumping overboard.

The emigrants, who could not  
speak a word of English, or under-  
stood a word spoken to them, added  
to the horror of the scene by their  
cries of terror.

The cabin passengers, and those  
who could understand the exhorta-  
tions of the Captain were compar-  
atively calm, and provided them-  
selves with chairs, settees and beds.  
All who had patent life preservers,  
a number being on board the boat,  
were saved. The emigrants jump-  
ed overboard in their terror, and  
rushed to certain death.

The water gained very rapidly,  
and the fire was soon extinguished,  
the boat sinking amid a scene of the  
most terrible and heart rending  
confusion. At half past 2 o'clock,  
amid the wildest shrieks from a  
thousand voices, the boat settled  
and sunk.

The officers of the propeller Og-  
densburg did all in their power to  
preserve the lives of the hundreds  
of human beings struggling in the  
waves, and many were rescued.  
The whole number picked up by  
the propeller was 250, and they  
were taken to Erie. A large num-  
ber of these left at once on board  
the steamer Sultana for Cleveland,  
and others came down in the cars  
for this. They, of course, lost every  
thing, and most of them are com-  
pletely destitute and homeless, at  
the same time mourning the loss  
of friends and relatives.

The whole number lost is estima-  
ted by some to be not less than  
300. A large number of bodies  
had already been washed ashore.  
The Ogdensburg is considerably  
damaged, leaking badly, but suc-  
ceeded in getting to port with the  
remainder of the Atlantic's passen-  
gers.

The steamer Clayton was imme-  
diately despatched to the wreck, to  
save the property of the passen-  
gers.

Snor.—Mark Sullivan, who mur-  
dered Mr. Jordan in Washington  
county, a few years ago, for which  
he was sentenced to the penitentiary,  
returned home a short time  
since and was shot one day last  
week by a son of Jordan, a lad  
twelve or fifteen years of age. Sul-  
livan died the next day; before he  
was buried one of his sons was  
thrown from his horse and instant-

ly killed. We understand that  
Sullivan attempted to shoot young  
Jordan first, but his gun mis-  
fired, and before he could make the  
second attempt Jordan shot him.  
[16]

## Great Flood and Storm in Mobile.

Correspondence of the Advertiser & Gazette.  
Mobile, August 27th, 1852.

We have just been visited by,  
perhaps, the severest storm within  
the recollection of any person now  
living in this vicinity. The pe-  
cuniary loss occasioned by it, how-  
ever, would be difficult to estimate,  
and no doubt it will be consid-  
erably exaggerated; some of the losses  
set down, and already published,  
being, as far as I could ascertain,  
ridiculously absurd; still, it must  
be heavy.

Thursday night, the wind rose to  
a heavy gale from the southeast,  
which continued all next day, with  
a constant accompaniment of rain,  
occasionally heavy. Wednesday  
night the storm became almost ter-  
rific, accompanied with constant  
heavy rain. The most solid build-  
ings seemed to rock with the vio-  
lence of the gusts, while the roar of  
the wind, mingled with the sound  
of falling water, was incessant.—  
After day break, the wind and rain  
still continued, though not so vio-  
lent as during the night. But  
what a scene presented itself! Nearly  
all the large china trees in the  
city were levelled to the ground,  
blocking up the streets in every di-  
rection; fences were prostrate,  
swept down by the trees; all sheds  
and old shanties had disappeared;  
the tin coverings of the roofs, in  
some instances rolled up like a  
scroll, were lying in the streets; and  
the water from the bay, increased  
from the Gulf by a storm of thirty  
hours duration, began to flow in  
upon the town. By noon, the storm  
began to subside into fitful  
gusts, less violent and with longer  
intervals. At the same time the  
water had ceased to rise, having  
reached almost to Royal street or  
Dauphin and Conti streets, and  
beyond it, at the northern and  
southern ends of the city flooding  
Common and Water streets, filling  
the stores on the latter three feet  
high, and floating up into the  
streets drift-wood and lumber of  
every kind. I noticed several heavy  
spars on Conti, between Water and  
Royal, one of which measured  
ninety feet long by two and a half  
in diameter. Boats, batteaux, and  
canoes, are still lying in the streets,  
while steamboats, sloops, and one  
large barge have floated into posi-  
tions from which they cannot be re-  
moved without great difficulty—  
some, not at all. All the wharves  
but one or two have been lifted  
from their uprights and swept a-  
way or driven ashore somewhere.  
The little shanties on the marsh op-  
posite the city have been carried  
off; and one near the Choctaw light-  
house; and ten lives, many women  
and children, are thus far  
known to have been lost. The new-  
ly erected walls of a large building  
not yet roofed, intended for an auc-  
tion room were blown down; and  
other houses are said to be injured.—  
What loss has been sustained by  
the shipping has not yet been as-  
certained. For some time there  
was a rumor in the city that the  
water had risen, at Point Clear, to  
the second story of the hotel, but  
—it was only a story raised. The  
water had only reached the floor of  
the piazza, doing no other harm  
than sweeping away the wharf and  
the bathing houses, and for a while  
alarmed the visitors there and their  
friends in the city.

How far the storm has extended  
I cannot yet say, though, from its  
duration, I fear it has been general  
for some distance on the coast. If  
so, the loss must be very great, and  
the coast must be strewn with  
wrecks. If the storm extended to  
New Orleans and Galveston, and  
blew there with the same violence  
it did here, both places must have  
suffered severely from inundation.  
A meeting to be held to-morrow  
at the Alhambra, to devise precau-  
tionary measures, to prevent inju-  
rious effects on the health of the  
city likely to arise from the inunda-

We have had no mail for several  
days, and I suppose, will not for a  
few days longer. SCRIBE.

The Newfoundland fishing ques-  
tion is discussed very amicably in  
the English circles, and good feel-  
ing seems every where to prevail  
in relation to it.

The London Money Market had  
experienced an increased pressure,  
in consequence of the North Ameri-  
can Fishery question, and Consols  
for money and account had further  
declined; and were quoted at 99  
7-8 to 99 1-4.

France is quiet. The Tripoli af-  
fair had been settled, and no bom-  
bardment had taken place.

It is now confidently asserted  
that Napoleon Bonaparte, son of  
the Ex-King Jerome, is coming to  
America on a special mission to  
Washington. His sojourn, how-  
ever, will only be temporary.

Accounts from the French Agri-  
cultural Districts are favorable.  
Austria has received assurances  
from the British Government that  
an eye shall be kept upon Kossuth  
while he remains under the juris-  
diction of Great Britain.

## The last of the Conven- tions.

We presume that we have at  
length reached the end of the chap-  
ter, that so far as Conventions are  
concerned the arguments are ex-  
hausted, and the people will stand by  
their arms. Presidential elections  
are becoming as thick as hasty  
padding was in Capt Goodwin's  
time. Birds fly much better with  
two wings than with one, it remains  
to be seen, whether the two wings  
which each party has assumed will  
enable it to soar—careless of the  
ground below.

It is evident that the Chippewas  
are determined. Niemi like to Tripe  
them up in the race.—The Scott  
men have the Law and the prophet  
Joel on their side, but the third  
men, with their Daniel come to  
judgement, feel sure of coming it  
over their rivals. This two-  
edged affair will, no doubt, make  
the contest a very Sharpe one, and  
if it is not their Lott to be used up  
like the Kilkenny cats, they will at  
least be sent home Aiken as bad as  
the boy, that was Ferrelled to  
pieces by that Hardeman the  
hkkoolmathter. Let them both do  
their best, they will be Pierced  
through and through. Scott tik-  
taks won't save them. We have  
knocked the Black out and intend  
to do the thing up Brown.

Rome So.

A FACT FOR GIDDINGS, HALE &  
Co.—Mrs. Stove may write, and  
Giddings, Hale & Co. may preach  
until doomsday, but one little fact  
that has come to our knowledge,  
casts to the winds all they can say  
on the subject, on which they dis-  
course so ignorantly. On Satur-  
day last a gentleman from Alabama  
arrived in this city from Baltimore,  
having with him a negro, who had  
run away from his plantation some  
time since, and whom he had recov-  
ered under the following singular  
circumstances. Standing one morn-  
ing recently in front of the Hotel at  
which he was sojourning at Balti-  
more, he was accosted by a half-  
starved and pitiable looking negro,  
whom he presently recognized as  
the fugitive from his estate. Ask-  
ing him what he wanted, he stated  
that he had been residing in Cana-  
da, and after having suffered innum-  
erable hardships, he had deter-  
mined to retrace his steps and re-  
turn to the home which he had so  
abruptly quitted, and had got so far  
when providentially he found his  
master, and now entreated him to  
take him back with him. The  
warm hearted Planter at once con-  
sented, fed and clothed him, and  
the negro passed through this city  
with him as contented and happy  
a mortal as any on earth. He has  
learned a lesson he will never for-  
get, and affords a practical com-  
mentary on the insanity of those  
who would interfere with a condi-  
tion of things, the practical work-  
ings of which is perfectly unknown  
to them.—Char. Cour.

PAGANINI'S HEIR.—A German  
paper says that the celebrated  
violinist Paganini left to his only  
son, Achilles, a fortune of two mil-  
lions of francs and the title of nobil-  
ity. An anecdote of Monsieur As-  
chilles shows that the proverb,  
"What the fathers add, the sons  
subtract," will not be likely to ap-  
ply to him. While yet a boy, Achil-  
les was one evening present with  
a couple of gentlemen at the  
house of the famous singer Lab-  
lache. Four candles were burn-  
ing on the table. This luxury of  
lights troubled the boy's feelings;  
after a little while he silently got  
up, crept on tiptoe to the first  
light, and while the gentlemen  
were eagerly engaged in conver-  
sation, blew it out. Lablache  
winked at it, and let him go on.  
Thinking himself unobserved, he  
presently blew out the second, and  
then the third light. But as he  
was about to pursue the same pro-  
cess with the fourth, Lablache said  
to him in a friendly way: "Child,  
if you blow out that light, we shall  
be unable to see." "We don't  
need light to talk by," was the an-  
swer of the boy, now the possessor  
of two millions.

A Professor of Spiritual Rap-  
pings in New Haven, publishes in  
the Journal and Courier of that  
city, the following communication  
which he avers was received by a  
lady medium in this city, from the  
ghost of Henry Clay a few hours  
after the decease of that great  
man:

"Let confidence be firm—Pru-  
dence active—Hope bright—Hun-  
mility pure—Love sincere—and  
Triumph shall be sure.  
Think, study, love, labor, believe,  
rejoice—conquest shall be the re-  
sult.  
Earth-bound spirits look up, and  
onward this great end of your ca-  
reer—the changing of the earthly  
for the spiritual. Live for your  
great



# LITTLE'S RED MILK

[illegible]

DR. LITTLE—Dear Sir, I have prescribed your Vermifuge in several cases, and feel no hesitancy in pronouncing it superior to Fehneck's "Perry's," "Dead shot," or any other I have ever used.

(Signed) JOHN S. SEARCY, M. D.

DR. LITTLE—Sir, I have used Fehneck's Vermifuge and Constock's Vermifuge, as well as your preparation, in my family. I have found the latter much superior to either of them, in the severest cases I have given it. In fact, it fully answered the purpose without anything else; besides, it was so pleasant for children to take.

(Signed) JAMES S. SANDERS, M. D.

Another physician who uses the Vermifuge has been recently introduced—

Jacksonboro', Nov. 1850.

Dr. Little's Vermifuge has entirely taken place of the Dead Shot and Fehneck's Vermifuge in this part of the country, which has succeeded beyond all expectation, and I do not hesitate to say it is superior to anything I ever saw or believe children of worms, &c.

T. H. BURNS, P. M.

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS**  
*And avoid the use of Substitutes*

The fac simile of the signature of Dr. W. W. Dr. W. will be found upon the outside wrapper of each of the Medicines.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietor at his Manufactory, Depot, Philadelphia, and Moore's Ga.

In Jacksonville, by the  
the Druggist, and Agents & Druggists generally, throughout the Southern States.

N. B.—These Medicines are not like the quack nostrums from the North, good for everything but what they profess to cure. They are the only remedy cure the diseases that they are prescribed for.

LOOK TO YOUR OWN INTEREST.—Dr. Little's Vermifuge is put up in vials, double size of the other, it is given in the same way, requires nothing but water, and is one of the most safe and useful remedies.

ferred to the public. Price 25 cts. and \$1.  
May 11, 1852.—2r.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
DEKALB COUNTY,  
*Probate Court Special Term,*  
April 3rd, 1851.

**THIS** day came James Roberts  
and Henry Warren and filed  
their petition in writing praying  
the court to compel Andrew  
Berry and Samuel C. Ward, Ad-  
ministrators of the estate of John  
Ward, late of said county deceased,  
to make title and convey to the  
said Roberts and Warren a part  
the north east fourth of Section 2  
Township 9, Range 7, bounded  
wit: beginning at the north east  
corner of said fourth section, and  
running a south west direction:

the south line, a sufficient distance from the south east corner of section four to make sixty acres, and in said corner, situated in the corner of the aforesaid, which said land, the said John Ward deceased, died, and his life time bind himself by bond to convey to petitioners aforesaid, and it is therefore ordered and decreed that that notice be given once a month for three consecutive months in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Alabama, to all persons interested, that on the second Monday of October next, at regular term of the Probate court, to be held at the place of holding court for said county, the court will, if it is found that the contract for sale








land was fairly made and complied with, order the administrator said: John Ward deceased, to my title as such to the land described as aforesaid to the said Roberts & Warren.

July 20, 1852.—m3m.

R. ESTES.  
*Probate Judge*

---

JO. W. TABLET, N. JOSEPH WHITE  
**TABLET & WHITING.**  
**Commission Merchants.**  
MOBILE, ALABAMA.



WILL make liberal advances to customers, and furnish "Bagging" and Rope, &c., at lowest prices.

Mobile, March 9, 1852.

**DR. ROBERT BURTON**  
HAVING settled in Oxford

**H**ill promptly attend to calls in the different branches of his profession.

**Coughs, Colds &c.**  
**A**YER'S Cherry Pectoral, London  
 Indian Expectoant, Bertholmeos  
 Pink Expectoant, Syrup and Halland's Syrup of Hg. for sale by  
**HENDRICK & NISBET**  
 March 9, 1852.

**B**EST Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Scotch and Maccaboy Str Cigars &c. for sale by  
**HENDRICK & NISBET**  
 March 9, 1852.







# Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 16.—No. 38.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1852.

Whole No. 825

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

J. H. CALDWELL,

At \$3 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.

Curious Dream about Aristocrats.

We once had in the circle of our acquaintance, five persons of professed aristocratic taste, who prided themselves upon their birth, their money, and their station.

Old portraits lined their walls, of personages so stiff and demure that we feel sure none of them would ever have displaced their ruffs under any penalty but that of hanging by the neck until they were dead.

We had been listening one evening, for the six hundred and sixty-seventh time, to the hum drum of a young lady (since spinsters, now deceased) who made it a point to go over the list of her ancestors, and their exploits, invariably after other topics of conversation were exhausted; and when we state that these ten of her knowledge was limited to the fashions and—her ancestors, the reader may judge how often we bore the infliction during the course of twenty-four hours.

As we were seated in a peculiarly luxurious arm-chair that evening, and the numerous astrals threw a beautiful, yet subdued brilliancy over the aristocratic splendor of the apartment, we first grew reconciled to, and perfectly contented with the tympanium; then losing all consciousness, fell asleep, by which exploit we were favored with the following dream:

We appeared to be sitting in another mansion, that of aristocrat whose family tree began Saxon Earl, and ended with an anonymous specimen of humanity.

Feet, six, worth a million, and I wasn't a lord because he couldn't be. As we looked attentively at a yellow faded picture, representing a meeting of grandees, some starchy old court, the canvas suddenly darkened, and opened when behind I beyond was daily shadowed the figure of what looked like a man. He was covered with a hairy cloth, and with his fingers was digging for roots which his children were voraciously eating. They were so unlike human beings that at first we took them for animals, and should still have considered them so, had we not have read underneath, "the ancestors of A. B. B."

Esq. Well, thought we, A. B. B. could never survive this sight; nor would he dare to be told that his fortieth grandire back lived upon acorns, like a pig, and scratched them up like a monkey.

Again the scene changed. Two old men were bandying words together. One of them wrinkled, decrepit, and with filthy garments hanging from his limbs, and old battered hook over his shoulder, stooped over a gutter—it seemed in some narrow English street. Every moment or two he would pick over the hook, and lift the matted rags swept from the refuse of house and shop.

The other, tattered, barefoot and sooty, a worn out faded red handkerchief folded about his head, a bag over his shoulder, his long fingers clenching a miserable portion of bread, his shriveled cheeks hanging over a ludicrously high coat-collar that had once evidently fitted some other neck, was a veritable chimney sweep. How did my nerves shrink when a voice said, "these are the grandfathers generations back of C. B. Esq., the prince merchant, and E. F. Esq., the

great financier. Both of them accumulated enough to set their sons up in the same business in a more stylish way. In consequence the family have steadily acquired wealth and reputation; but tell them not to boast over others, of their ancestors."

Slowly and steadily view No. 2 faded from sight, and a rude sort of dutch stall, or shambles, took its place, behind which stood a coarse burly man, cutting meat and talking familiarly with a stout red faced woman, who wore shoes, but no stockings. It was curious, but the very thing he was saying was, "them aristocrats ain't no better nor you, or I, Betty, rat sells meat and takes in washing."

"The great, great paternal ancestry of G. H. Esq., the richest man on change, whose great grandfather was made a lord for catching at the runaway horses of Her Majesty," murmured the silly voice, and before I could think the canvas was again occupied by a man scooping out great ladles of fat from a primitive looking boiler. All around on long shelves were rows of soap-bars, and the material in every process of making was displayed to my astonished vision. At that moment a young lady passed by, attended elaborately, but turning her head in an opposite direction to avoid, so we thought, the glance of the soap-maker.

"G. H. Esq., who feels himself above attending to any plebeian business, might learn a lesson from this scene, methinks," whispered the voice at my side; "there is the first germ of aristocracy. The soap-boiler, an honest, high-minded man, personally superintending the business from which he is realizing a vast fortune, stands before you, the ancestor of G. H. Esq., and his daughter, ashamed of his calling, refuses to notice him. This child, whom he idolized, married a beggar lord, and that was the foundation of what he calls greatness."

Suddenly we became conscious of a low monotonous noise; the soap-boiler and his haughty daughter melted strangely away, and with a light start we found ourselves in the identical I. J. Esq.'s parlor, listening to Miss Almira who was just finishing with, "it is said—and I suppose is true, that my father's great great grandfather was a distant relative to the Stewarts of England, and that Queen Mary of France was his fourth cousin. If so, then I am distantly related to Queen Victoria of Europe, and I think if ever I go there, I shall claim cousinship."—Boston Olive Branch.

Tom Marshall of Kentucky.

The ready humor of this eccentric genius is almost proverbial in the West, and we heard an anecdote of him the other day which will illustrate his character. Tom had been engaged as counsel for the defence in a civil suit in one of the Kentucky courts, and opposed to him was a young lawyer of much ambition, but only a small modicum of brains. The latter opened the case by stating that his opponent was a scion of an aristocratic Virginia stock, and that his father held property and had a vote in seven counties, while he, the counsel for the defence, was of humble origin; being the son of an unpretending cooper. When he had finished his trade, Marshall rose and said that it was true that his father owned property in seven counties in Virginia, but it was difficult to see what that had to do with the case. It was also true, he said, though equally irrelevant, that the paternal derivative of the plaintiff's counsel was a cooper. More over, he was in many respects a good cooper. "Gentlemen of the jury," said Marshall, "look at the specimen of his work now before you. It is neatly set up, apparently of good timber, and well hooped in. The bung hole, from which the yeast and froth exude, is in the right place and of ample dimensions, and the tub generally would seem to be capable of standing on its own bottom. But, gentlemen, the cooper made a mistake when he came to put in the head; it is green stuff, full of sap, and altogether the weakest part of the vessel. The cooper would no doubt be glad to repair it now, but I think you will agree with me that it would be easier to make a new one."

The upshot of the matter was that Tom completely used up his antagonist, and without even touching the merits of the case, obtained a verdict for his client.

From the Memphis Enquirer.

A Daring Runaway.

A few weeks since, Mr. Core, a planter of Fayette county, was in one of his fields, some distance from his residence, when he perceived approaching him from the woods, a stout, able-bodied negro man. Mr. C. awaited his approach, thinking he belonged to one of his neighbors, and had been sent upon some errand. He came boldly up to Mr. C. and accosted him thus:

"Your name is Mr. Core: I am a runaway and have long wished to have a conversation with you. I don't fear being apprehended—I am well armed—(exhibiting to Mr. C. a splendid brace of pistols and a Bowie knife)—but I have long wanted to see you. In the first place, I wish to pay you, as your negroes have been feeding me for several months, and I have a plenty of money (pulling out of his pocket, as he spoke, a large roll of bank notes), and I assure you, I never murdered any man to get it. I got it by robbing houses in Memphis,—(naming many houses here and exhibiting to Mr. C. a large bunch of false keys.)

Mr. C. doubting the propriety of attempting to arrest him, as he was alone, concluded he would question him about two runaways who had been gone some time, and asked the negro if he knew them, and when he had seen them. The negro promptly replied that he did know them, and told him it he would meet him alone at the same place the next day, he would carry him where he could arrest both the negroes, as they had been very troublesome to him, and he wanted to get rid of them.

Mr. C. promised to meet him at the place and time appointed, but instead of going alone, he took with him his overseer and another young man, and secreted them, armed with double-barrelled shot guns, in the vicinity of the place of meeting. At the appointed time, the runaway made his appearance, but instead of finding Mr. C. alone, found the two gentlemen with their guns leveled upon him. He at once surrendered, and gave up his weapons, begging them not to tie him, as he wanted to be taken, and was tired of staying out, having been in the woods near five years; and that he belonged to a gentleman in Alabama; and that he would still go with them and show the two negroes, as he had promised.

They concluded to trust him, and all four proceeded in company to an old, deserted cabin, hard by. Upon approaching the cabin, our hero informed his captors that the two negroes were in it—that there was but one door and no window—that if they would suffer him to approach the cabin first, as soon as he entered the door they might close up, and thus capture them with his assistance. They agreed to this plan, and he proceeded cautiously to the cabin, and, as he entered the door, beckoned to them to rush up. They did so, but lo and behold they perceived a back window, through which their prisoner had jumped, and mounting the overseer's horse made good his escape.

WHAT BARNUM AND JENNY LIND MADE.—The following note to the New York Musical World, said to be from a reliable source, gives the sum total in round numbers, that the two personages whose names head this article cleared over all expenses during their connection. It seems that they averaged a trifling over \$3,000 a piece on each concert:

Not long since, Mr. Barnum exhibited to me the account current between himself and Jenny Lind, and a truly marvellous document it is. He ought to publish it entire for the astonishment and edification of the world generally and singers particularly. According to the footing up and balances, the parties received the following handsome dividends, after all expenses were paid:—Jenny Lind, \$302,000; P. T. Barnum, \$308,000, total \$610,000.

"Father, is there any boys in Congress?"

"No, my son, why do you ask that question?"

"Because the paper said the other day, that one of the members kicked Mr. Brown's Bills out of the House."

"Here, you rascal, walk up and give an account of yourself. Where have you been?"

"After the gals, father."

"Did you ever know me to do so when I was a boy?"

"No, sir, but mother did."

Never was Conquered.

So say the whig papers of their candidate for the Presidency. Now we concede to General Scott all the glory of his military achievements, that his best friends can desire; but when that is said, all is said that can be said in his favor. Whenever or wherever he has been off the field of mere military duty, no man who has lived to the age of 67, has committed before the public so many and so fatal blunders. He has lost more by writing than he ever gained by fighting. "Never conquered!" let us see how the account stands.

1. General Jackson conquered him as their published correspondence fully shows.

2. Governor Clinton conquered him, when he afterwards challenged Clinton to fight a duel, and when he knew that the Governor had taken the anti duelling oath.

3. John Quincy Adams conquered him, when he suspended him from his command, for his pompous show of "fuss and feathers," wrath and rignarole, at the promotion of Gen. Macomb.

4. The New York men conquered him, when he attempted without law or right to build a palace for himself on the Battery grounds. They threw his bricks into the North River, and put the usurpation down at once.

5. Secretary Marcy conquered him, when he upset the "hasty plate of soup," and left the General laughed at, by the whole country.

6. N. P. Trist conquered him, in the "fuss and feathers" correspondence about etiquette.

7. The General conquered himself, in his letter against our adopted citizens and for the repeal of the naturalization law and particularly when he afterwards tried to lumbag the Catholics for their votes.

8. He conquered himself again, when he pledged himself in favor of reviving that most obnoxious of all federal measures, (except the alien and sedition laws)—a Bank of the United States; the monster that Jackson killed; and even after Webster pronounced it "an absolute idea."

9. Seward, the demagogue of every ism, conquers him daily, lest he should write something "for the public eye" more "fuss" than any thing he has yet written.

10. The American people will conquer Seward and his candidate, on the first Monday of November, just as sure as the day of voting comes.—New Haven (Conn.) Register.

That will do.

"That will do," is a phrase of modern invention. The ancients knew of no such expression, or the Egyptians would never have raised the pyramids, nor the Greeks and Romans displayed that love of the beautiful which led them to impart a poetic grace even to the meanest utensils for household use, as the remains of Pompeii fully testify.

"That will do," is the excuse of mediocrity, unable to soar to better things. "That will do," is the self-dispensation given by the lazy painter, who glossed over the want of anatomical correctness by a showy coloring. "That will do," is the besetting sin of architects who lay their short-comings to the want of a favorable site or an Italian climate. "That will do," is the precept held in veneration by most servants. "That will do," makes your sloven and your slattern. A man who adopts this motto with regard to dress does not mind being seen with a dirty shirt, and a beard of two days' growth—while the same fatal saying allows a woman to go about the house with curl papers, and slipshod. "That will do," applied to household matters, is equally bad, and more annoying to friends than when applied to dress. You may expect ill-cooked dinners in any house where the heads adopt this maxim—to say nothing of shabby carpets, faded paint, dirty muslin curtains, &c. "That will do," has conjured up a host of inefficient teachers, and a still larger proportion of imperfect scholars.

"That will do," has sunk many a ship—caused the downfall of scaffolding holding hundreds of human beings—occasions at least half the fires that take place, and is at the bottom of most railway disasters.

"That will do," is the enemy to all excellence, and would sap the conscience of the most virtuous man alive, if he hearkened to its dictates. The only persons to whom we recommend it are drunkards, gamblers, and spendthrifts, who may very properly exclaim—"That will do!" All should bear in mind that nothing will "do" but the very best in point of excellence.

A Stump Orator.

A good natured Hibernian, says the New York Evening Post, with one less than the usual compliment of legs under him, and a Scott medal on his coat, stumped into the bar room of the Astor House yesterday, where his appearance, immediately awakened an interest. He had lost one of his pins in the service, under General Scott, and naturally supposed that the house where his old commander had rallied his Native American party was the place for him to look into for sympathizing friends.

He reckoned shrewdly. A Jame soldier with a Scott medal was a trump to be played judiciously. It was immediately proposed to pass around the hat for the "wounded hussar" who had gained the loss of a leg at Churubusco, under General Scott. The shillings flowed freely into Patrick's hat while he recounted with equal modesty and truthfulness the marvellous achievements which he and the great hero had performed together in Mexico.

As he was pocketing the proceeds of his "collection," one of the bystanders remarked—"You'll vote for Scott at the next election of course." "Vote for General Scott, did ye say?" asked Patrick, "not a bit of it. General Pierce is the candidate of the democratic party, and by jabsers, (drawing the edge of his hand across his throat as he spoke,) sooner nor vote against the democratic party I'd cut my throat." The Scott men saw at once that they had been sold, ordered glasses "all around," and made the best of it, inwardly reflecting that if Patrick had left both his legs in Mexico it would have been no great loss.

Appalling Suicide.

Our community has been considerably excited by a suicide, committed within a few miles of this place, on, or about the 14th inst., under circumstances shocking to humanity. One Patrick Bartlett, a respectable young man, about twenty-two or three years of age, deliberately put an end to his own life, by suspending himself to a tree with his stirrup leather, in a retired piece of woods, which caused strangulation, and death. He had been missing several days, but was found on the 16th inst., suspended from the tree; his body in an advanced state of putrefaction. The cause which led him to commit the fatal act, as we have been told, was an unhappy marriage, consummated some three weeks previous to his fatal leap. He had been in love with a young lady, but was prevented by some means from marrying her. Soon after his marriage, he carried his wife to see his parents, and there met the young lady, his former love, to whom he appeared to have been devotedly attached. Their feelings, upon meeting overcame their sense of propriety and they rushed into each others arms, embraced and were melted to tears. This seems to have revived, in a tenfold degree, his love for her; and after carrying his wife back to her parents, said that he would go to Troy and mail a letter which he had written; but it appears that he came to the determination on the way to destroy himself; which he did in the manner above described, according to the Coroner's Inquest.—Troy (Pike county, Ala.) Palladium.

COMPARING BABIES.—The fair Harriet Prewet, editor of the Yazoo Times, of Mississippi, is at issue with our loving friend, Mrs. Swishelm, who edits the Pittsburg Visitor. It appears that both have lately, to use Mrs. Swishelm's language, had an afflictive consumption, in common parlance, a baby. The fair editor of the Yazoo Times, thus challenges her sister editor:

We have heretofore neglected to congratulate our talented contemporary, Mrs. Swishelm, of the Pittsburg Visitor, on the happy affair that has made all the sour old bachelor and old maid editors of the country nearly die with envy—her baby. It is, no doubt, a wonderful baby, and pretty; and if it is only one half as smart as its mama, it will make the world's ears tingle by and by. But what have you named it? If you call it Harriet, we will give it the prettiest rattle that can be found in the smutty city of Pittsburg. By the way, we should like to show babies with you Yours, no doubt will do very well, considering you are a freesoiler and a democrat, but we will bet our Hattie against creation.

Baltimore Sun.

For the Marshall Eagle.

VAN BUREN, Ala., Aug. 7, '52.

Editor Marshall Eagle:

Sir:—Thinking it may not be uninteresting to a portion of your readers, I have concluded to write you a short letter concerning the new State of Texas. First, as to soil, I know of no country that possesses so generally as fertile and productive soil, as far as I have travelled—which has been as far west as Fredricksburg, some seventy-five miles North West of San Antonio. Even on the Ridges of Mountains near Fredricksburg, the vegetable mould or soil, must average twelve inches thick, and the immense prairies that perhaps never will be cultivated, (for want of timber and water) must average from one to three feet thick; in fact I put it down that seven-tenths of the land in Western Texas is fertile and good farming land. I think the finest land I ever saw are to be found on the Cabiloro & Gaudeloupe rivers. I was creditably informed that Mr. W. D. Mays raised on some portions of his field, last year, the rise of seventy bushels of corn per acre, with only ordinary culture, and we all recollect that last year was not a favorable crop year. I much prefer them to the finest Tennessee or Mississippi bottoms. The soil seems to be strongly saturated with lime and generally of a black or brownish color, and is remarkably easy to cultivate after once being broken up, and certainly does stand the drought much better than the lands of our country; in fact you can almost make a crop with the dews of heaven; and here let me notice one little advantage in the cultivation of the lands of Western Texas—there is no crab-grass, nibb-will, or any other kind of grass—nothing but little weeds, perhaps wild sunflowers and morning-glories. There you can plant corn in February, and by the last of May your corn is laid by. I of course, allude now to the growth of grain only—cotton must be worked during summer months in every country. Cotton matures much easier there than here.

Climate.—I am aware that there are many conflicting statements and opinions in regard to the climate, and time and experience alone, perhaps, will remove the prejudices that now exist with many. I have been informed, and by those that I think are entitled to credit—that there is at this time, many Mexicans living in San Antonio, the rise of a hundred years old, and there is one who is between 125 and 130 years of age. These things I do not know myself to be so, but I know a friend of mine who has some thirty or forty in family and he told me that during all last year he had no sickness at all except a case or two of worms among his little negroes—in fact, from all I could learn, I must come to the conclusion that Western Texas, within the influence of the sea breeze, is quite healthy, especially on the Clato and Cabiloro in Bexar county; and as an evidence of the fact, I have seen the old Texans kill a beef, hang up a hind quarter in a tree near the kitchen and they told me they would use it up before it would spoil. I suppose it would take at least some 5 or six days for a moderately sized family to consume the quarter. I have seen cattle and dead horses lying near the road, and I expected from the sight to have my nasal organ saluted with the usual (in our country) unpleasant affluvia, but strange to say such was not the case and the skin itself seemed scarcely rent but almost whole on the frame. I am much pleased with the climate of Texas, being mild and pleasant in winter, and in summer rendered more pleasant than our summers by the soft and balmy sea breeze or trade winds which blow regularly from seven or eight in the morning until four next morning, and as to the Northerners, I even like them. I regard them as messengers of rain. I must conclude this part by remarking that any country whose atmosphere is ever fresh from the bosom of the ocean, must be healthy; because the air must be more or less saturated with salt. I therefore give it as my opinion, that the climate of Western Texas is not only healthy (of course, I mean a part free from local causes) but pleasant and delightful. I would particularly recommend it to those who have Consumption.

Society.—I never was more agreeably deceived in my life than I was with the character of the citizens of Texas—never was there a people more falsely represented abroad, at least it was once this case; it is not so much the case

now. I never was treated with so much disinterested, open, generous hospitality, by any people in my life. The general character of the people is that they are open, generous and brave, and above all remarkable for their hospitality to strangers. So to the emigrants to Western Texas, you can spend your money to much better advantage on cows in Texas than pistols and bowies. There are no Indians to molest, and no sober Texan will insult you for nothing. It is true that we need Ministers of the gospel and churches, and from the great abundance of fish and quantity of game in the country, they have not that regard for the Sabbath that they have in the older portions of the Union, but the tone of morals are improving, and perhaps now they are as good as we are under similar circumstances. You know it must be tempting to see deer feeding in sight, and wild turkeys pass within less than one hundred yards of the house and stop.

Education.—This part of my subject I come to with pleasure. I boldly assert that Texas—the land of green pastures, and pleasant breezes, milk, honey &c.—has and is doing more for the cause of education than any State in the Union. All thanks and praise is due the early Legislators of the country, that amidst the din of war and conflict of arms, they were so mindful of the interests of posterity. Here, Sir, I refer you to the report of the late Commissioner of the General Land Office, which gives a very lucid and satisfactory exposition of the present condition of Texas' land affairs, showing the amount of land titled by Spain and Mexico; as also the quantity that has been patented by Texas—the amount set apart for Universities, Colleges and common schools, and the amount now on hand.

By the act of 1836, Texas had 379,034 square miles, or 242,594,550 acres. There was ceded to the United States, late Com. promise law 61, leaving Texas 17 The whole amount originating under and State of Te acres—making every descriptive domain 63,7 will constantly after every leg cially known to shall have been 5,500 acres—this la only fifty cents per 55,906,039 dollars. ted for educational purp. two States Universities 102 acres. For Denc Colleges, 31,106. For each County, 175,951. 153. This includes only patented and surveyed. I some 300,000 acres more ordered by law to be surve primary or common school purposes.

The above I clipped from a Tex paper, which credits to a paper called "Marshall Patriot." With such a foundation as this to build upon, I do not believe it would be asking too much of your readers to believe that the day is not far distant when Texas will not only be the Star State, but the largest, brightest, and Venus of the constellation.

GEORGE.

POISON ANTIDOTES.—For oil of vitriol, or a quaffortis, give large doses of magnesia and water, or equal parts of soft-soap and water.

For oxalic acid, give an emetic of mustard and water, afterwards mucilages and small doses of laudanum.

For opium or laudanum, give an emetic of mustard, and use constant motion, and if possible the stomach pump.

For arsenic, doses of magnesia are useful, but freshly prepared hydrated oxide of iron is best.

For insects taken into the stomach drink a small quantity of vinegar and salt.

For corrosive sublimate, give the white of eggs mixed with water until free vomiting take place.

MIRTH FOR THE MILLION.—A short time after the death of Andrew Jackson, Corwin and a friend who were riding together in the stage coach, fell into conversation concerning the Hero of the Hermitage, and after speaking of the General's indomitable perseverance, Corwin's friend asked him if he thought the General was in Heaven. "I don't know," said Tom, as his marked countenance relaxed at the conception of a joke, "I don't know," but if the General made up his mind to go to Heaven, all hell could prevent him."



For President  
**GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE**  
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE  
For Vice President  
**HON. W. R. KING**  
OF ALABAMA

The Democratic Electoral Ticket for Alabama

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.  
JOHN A. WINSTON, of Sumter.  
JAMES E. SAUNDERS, of Lawrence.  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1. F. S. LYON, of Marengo.
2. J. J. SEIBELS, of Montgomery.
3. C. W. LEE, of Perry.
4. LEWIS M. STONE, of Pickens.
5. JAS. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.
6. C. C. CLAY, Jr., of Madison.
7. JAS. F. DOWDELL, of Chambers.

The Washington *Republic*, the first paper to publish the charges of Foss, Goodale & Co. against Gen. Pierce, now, shifts its tactics, since the New Boston affair has been properly disposed of, and charges Gen. Pierce with being a secessionist. This is only another manifestation of whig twiggification. Gen. Pierce is to be beaten they say, and to accomplish this end, they act upon the principle that every thing is fair in war, whether it be slander, misrepresentation or calumny it matters not. To save their sinking fortunes they must do something. The signs of the times in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, plainly show that the jig is up in that quarter—they can't beat him in the North—the Democracy of the North will support him, if he is for the South and her interests under the constitution—so, they straightway look to the South for succor, and try, by such charges as the above, to resurrect some of the elements of last summer's campaign, and thus, secure a vote here, which, added to the Free soil vote North might perchance elect their Seward candidate. But it won't do. Democrats, Union and Southern Rights, know their man. They know he has a clear head and a pure heart—that he loves right, justice and equality among the States—that he knows no North, no South, no East, no West, but true to the whole country, he is for the maintenance of the rights of every section—wanted to them by on.

received a special "The American" published in cry, and edited M. D., of Matreane neatness number is gotten as highly interesting contents, is sufficient every one desiring of the agricultural in, ie South, to encourage its promotion by giving d. Its editor, as all will understands his business uly, and, of course, with his alented assistants, he will be to present to the country a periodical worthy of the cause which he advocates.

The second number will be issued in February, and to use his own expression, "will last during the war," or until something really beneficial is accomplished.

The terms are: For one copy, one year, \$1; six copies, \$5; twelve copies, \$10, invariably in advance. Address Dr. N. B. Cloud, Lockland P. O., Macon county, Ala.

New Post Office.—A new Post Office has been established at Porterville, DeKalb County, Ala., and Stephen McBroom appointed P. M.

Mr. Dowdell Democratic Elector for the "bloody seventh" is now filling his appointments in this end of the District. We have not heard him, but suppose he is an interesting speaker. We hope the democracy, and whiggery too, will turn out to hear him. If his efforts are proportionate to the immense interests involved in the present campaign, we know it will pay well to hear what he has to say of those staunch Republicans whose claims he advocates.

Dadeville Banker.—We have received two numbers of a new paper with the above title, published at Dadeville Tallapoosa Co., Ala. It is a neat well filled paper, and the best of all is, it goes for Pierce & King. J. H. Williams is Editor and Proprietor.—Price \$2.50 in advance.

Wynne & May have moved their shop to the house formerly occupied by X. Willman. Customers will always find them at

### Only one Pierce & King Ticket in Georgia

An Extra from the office of the *Atlanta Intelligencer*, dated Sept. 18th has reached us, containing the proceedings of the Union Democratic Convention held in that place on the date aforesaid. Leading men from both wings of the party, were in the City, with the view to promote in every way possible, the interests of the great National Democratic party, and produce harmony and concert of action among the Georgia Democracy.

The objects of this Convention, we doubt not, have been fully realized, to-wit: To consider the best means of ensuring the success of the Pierce & King ticket, in the State of Georgia.

The only obstacle in the way of a re-nomination of the Democracy in Georgia, heretofore, has been the Electoral Ticket, appointed some time since by the Southern Rights wing of the party. The Committee, on the part of the Convention, corresponded with the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Rights Party, proposing to remodel the present Pierce & King Electoral Ticket. The Executive Committee, in reply, expressed a perfect willingness to unite with their Union brothers in bringing about a reconciliation; but thought the course suggested would be, on their part, an assumption of undelimited powers. They however, took occasion to say that in the exercise of their duties as a Committee, a contingency might occur which would call for the filling of vacancies, in which event they would take great pleasure in acting in a manner altogether acceptable to their Union friends. The correspondence of the two Committees was embodied in a report and submitted to the Convention. The Report was adopted almost unanimously—and, the Convention adjourned *sine die*, without setting forth a new Ticket, altering or amending the old one.

The conclusion of the Report breathes the proper spirit and the Union Democrats of Georgia have acted in a manner worthy all imitation:

"We are unwilling to keep alive by any act of ours, the dissensions which distract the Democratic party. We are disposed to do nothing which may have the tendency to take from the people at large the selection of electors. With a feeling of sincere devotion to the principles embodied in the National Democratic platform; with a profound anxiety for the election of Franklin Pierce and William R. King, as ensuring the triumph of those principles in the promotion of the highest interests of the country, we will not allow the feelings, naturally engendered by the present condition of things in our own State to control our action. We will cast no obstacle in the way of concentrating upon the present electoral ticket all the strength and votes which can be brought to its support.

The thing, then, is fixed in Georgia. The Whigs can no longer hope "to divide and conquer." The Democracy reunited will roll up a majority worthy the great Champions for whom they have plucked from their bosoms all heartburnings, jealousies and discord.

The especial attention of land buyers is called to the advertisement of Mrs. Robinson, in today's paper, offering for sale a valuable plantation on Cane Creek, in this county. We do so because we know it to be a desirable place, good soil, well watered and conveniently situated—in fact one of the most valuable in the County. A bargain may be had in this place, and a person wishing a larger one, can purchase equally valuable lands adjoining, on reasonable terms.

THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS STATE CONVENTION closed its session on Monday 13th inst. after nominating Hon. GEORGE M. TROUPE, of Ga., for President and John A. Quitman of Miss., for Vice President. Col. Thomas Williams, T. J. DeYampert, Morgan Smith, Jeff. Buford, S. D. F. Moore, P. T. Sayre, J. M. Gilmer, Wm. Cooper and G. W. Gale, compose the Electoral Ticket.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.—On the first page will be found a letter from Texas, signed "George," which we publish from the "Marshall Eagle," by request.

### Tallapoosa School

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the Presbyterian Female Collegiate Institute have supplied the vacancy, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hoyt, former Principal, by securing the services of Mr. Wilson, of Va. The school will be opened on the First Monday in October.

A WEBSTER NATIONAL CONVENTION will convene in New York on the 27th inst. Curtis, Gentry and other prominent whigs have signed the call.

We invite the attention of readers to the card of J. Adler & Co. in another column. Mr. Joel Adler is well known to the citizens of this place and vicinity. Therefore, a word of commendation from us, is unnecessary. Give him a call.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE, New York, Sept. 16.—Cotton is firm. The sales to-day 1400 bales. Middling Uplands, 10 1-4.

The steamer Black Warrior has arrived from Havana with dates to the 11th inst. The suppression of American papers. Nothing further was known regarding those who had been imprisoned. Heavy rains had injured the crops.

A terrible accident occurred yesterday on the Erie Railroad near Dunkirk, (its Western terminus) by which twelve persons were killed and thirty others badly wounded.

BENEFER PERRY, Mayor of Albany, is dead.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—Sales of 7000 bags Rio Coffee have been made at \$1-2 a 9-5-3. Flour \$4-12. Grain is declining.

### Georgia.

The *Republic* of Florida states that the Webster and Jenkins electoral ticket has been withdrawn in Georgia by the executive committee of the convention which formed it. Upon this statement the *Republic* affects to think that the Scott stock in Georgia, heretofore the flattest political security known to modern history, is now looking up.

The truth is, that two whig tickets—the Scott and Graham ticket and the Webster and Jenkins ticket—are both still in the field, and both without the least hope of success.

It is the Union Democratic Pierce and King ticket which has been withdrawn, leaving the other democratic Pierce and King ticket alone standing at the present time. This doubtless settles the point that the democracy of Georgia is resolved to unite upon and carry a single Pierce and King ticket.

### Pennsylvania.

The editor of the Pittsburgh Post, who has been upon a tour of observation through a large portion of the country, thus speaks of the prospects in his own State:

In Pennsylvania there is not to be heard a dissenting voice to the nomination of Pierce and King.—From the Delaware to the Ohio, the Democracy are at work, shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart, determined to carry the State by a good old Jackson majority. The nomination of Gen. Scott has totally failed to arouse that enthusiasm in the whig ranks that was so confidently predicted before the meeting of the Baltimore Convention.—It is now generally admitted by the whigs themselves that Gen. Scott instead of being the strongest, is the weakest candidate that could have been placed upon the Presidential race course. His total unfitness for the office is admitted by every sensible person; while his inordinate vanity, his ridiculous fondness for writing foolish things, have caused the most poignant feelings of shame, sorrow and mortification, to arise in the breasts of every sensitive whig in the country. The electoral vote of Pennsylvania will be cast for Pierce and King as sure as the election will take place.

### Ohio.

All our information from Ohio is of the most cheering character, indicating that the vote of that State will be given for Pierce and King by a large majority. A letter from Cincinnati says the Democracy there are united to a man on our Presidential nominee, and that all indications there are in favor of our carrying the State. A letter from Oshoscon county says our friends there are in the highest spirit and full of enthusiasm, while their opponents are divided and spiritless. The writer says he is one of eight or ten persons in his town who have heretofore voted the federal ticket and are now zealously laboring in the Democratic cause. He says his county, which usually gives about 500 Democratic majority, will give 800 for Pierce and King; and that the State will give them full 15,000 majority. We saw, a few days ago, a gentleman who resides in Huron county, who assured us that the prospects there were of a similarly cheering character, and that it was the general impression

that the State is safe for Pierce and King.

The editor of the Pittsburgh, Pa. Post, who has been travelling in Ohio, says this State "will certainly be carried on the Democratic side, when the Presidential votes are counted, in November." The nomination of Hale by the Free Soil National Convention, which assembled in this city, will secure us Ohio by 10,000 to 20,000 of a majority, throughout the Western Reserve, which in former times was the stronghold of whiggery in Ohio, the contest will be between Pierce and Hale—so we are credibly informed.—N. H. Patriot.

### Assassination.

An unprovoked and fiendish attempt at assassination was made on Thursday evening in this place, upon the person of Mr. William Finnin, by one Blake H. Thompson, who shot him in cold blooded and deliberate malice. Mr. Finnin died Friday evening.

The circumstances under which this outrage was committed justify us in denouncing it as one almost unparalleled in its enormity.

Without a moment's previous notice of unfriendliness, without even the semblance of provocation, the foul deed was committed by this monster upon one who was an inmate of his house and whom for years he had recognized as a friend.

Revolting as is the outrage, no one who has been an observer of Thompson's conduct since he has been a resident here, or who is familiar with his past life elsewhere, can be astonished.

He has been everywhere, and in every relation regardless of social duty and fatally bent upon mischief, and should justly be regarded as an outlaw from every human sympathy.

The character of the country, the very existence of social order and security, demand that no effort should be spared to bring him to condign punishment.—Up to this time he has not been arrested.—*Austin (Texas) Gazette*, Aug. 29.

We have also received a handbill signed by M. and E. Finnin, in which they say—"The undersigned offer a reward of \$500—the citizens of Austin offer \$1000, and it is presumed that the Governor will offer \$300 more, as he has been requested to do so, for the apprehension of Thompson and his delivery to the sheriff of Travis county.—Thompson is about forty years of age, about five feet high, and perhaps weighs 175 pounds; has dark eyes and hair, has a very muscular frame and is very strong; is very fond of smoking a pipe, and has been and is now a very hard drinker; talks a great deal about horse racing, and is not unpleasant in conversation when sober; when drinking the reverse, and is always armed with a pistol or knife, and perhaps both; he has a dark heavy beard and dark complexion."

### Adv. and Gaz.

AN HONEST MAN'S OPINION.—The Hopkinstown Post says: A very intelligent gentleman, of the name of Young, from Huntsville, Ala., passed through our city on Tuesday evening last, on his way from Boston home.

The whig gentlemen standing by asked him his opinion in regard to the Presidential election. He replied: Gentlemen, since the nomination I have traveled through twenty-five of the States of this Union, and the conclusion I have formed has been arrived at with extreme reluctance. I always have been and still am a whig, and shall vote for Scott. But, gentlemen, Pierce will certainly be elected by an overwhelming majority. In all my travels I have not met with a single democrat who will not vote for Pierce. The whigs are divided everywhere. I have talked politics wherever I found people disposed to converse on political subjects, and I am firmly convinced that Gen. Scott has not the slightest chance of being elected.

A worthy and devoted whig, (Gen. Hays), who was standing near and heard these remarks, turning up his head in pious horror, exclaimed, "God forbid!" "I hope your prayer may be answered," replied the Alabama gentleman, "and I dislike to say anything to dishearten my whig friends; but a man might as well be honest."

KENTUCKY.—A prominent Democrat of Kentucky writes as follows in regard to that State:

"Our prospects for carrying Kentucky are good, and brightening every day. The best feeling prevails among our friends. Our central committees are laboriously engaged in perfecting a thorough organization. There is no feeling among the whigs. They have no stomach for the fight in Kentucky. I trust and believe the day will never come when the victorious banner of Scott, Seward, Greeley, &c., shall wave over this proud old State."

The Boston Mail says that Tom Corwin chews a pound of tobacco per day. Wonder if he spits upon the platform?—*Lowell Adv.*

"I'll take your part," as the dog said when he robbed the cat of her dinner.

### A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE LIFE OF A Patriot and Statesman.

FRANKLIN PIERCE. THE SON OF A REVOLUTIONARY SIRE. Who fought at BUNKER HILL, And throughout the War that tried men's souls? Was born at Hillsborough, N. H., NOVEMBER 23, 1804. Graduated with distinction at Bowdoin College; 1824; admitted to the Bar in 1827, taking a high position in his profession, and securing an extensive practice; IN 1829, Elected to the Legislature, Serving with distinction, and such satisfaction to his constituents, that he was re-elected for THE THREE SUCCESSIVE TERMS; IN 1832, ELECTED SPEAKER, By the unanimous vote of the Democrats of the House of Representatives of NEW HAMPSHIRE. IN 1833, ELECTED TO CONGRESS; IN 1835, Re-elected to the House of Representatives, So distinguishing himself by his Eloquence and Services, that he was, IN 1837, ELECTED TO THE U. S. SENATE.

He served in that body, with honor to himself and credit to his State, for five years, and, IN 1842, Resigned that High Office, And retired to Private Life, and the Practice of his Profession. His services in the Senate, however, were so highly appreciated that on the resignation of LEVI WOODBURY, IN 1843, He was offered the nomination of GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Which he declined, and was in the same year Appointed United States District Attorney, For New Hampshire. IN 1845, He was appointed again UNITED STATES SENATOR, By the Governor of New Hampshire, but declined the honor.

IN 1846, He was tendered the appointment of United States Attorney-General, by PRESIDENT POLK, the honors and emoluments of which high office he however refused; reiteration not to leave the pursuits of private life, except AT THE CALL OF HIS COUNTRY, IN TIME OF WAR.

On the breaking out of the war with Mexico, he immediately VOLUNTEERED AS A COMMON SOLDIER, And drilled in the ranks as such. In the same year he was Appointed Brigadier-General, by PRESIDENT POLK. In the same year He fought gallantly at the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino Del Ray, and Cerro de Belcan.

Receiving the plaudits of Generals SCOTT, WORTH and PILLOW, and well as of all his brother officers and soldiers, for his conduct and bravery; and on the capture of the city of Mexico, and the virtual CLOSE OF THE WAR, RESIGNED HIS COMMISSION.

And returned to his home and the practice of his profession, in which he has continued, loved, honored and respected by all who know him until 1852.

When he was unanimously nominated, by the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, for President of the United States. He has richly deserved all these high honors conferred on him by his fellow-citizens, by distinguished services to his State and the Country at Large.

The exalted purity of his private and public character; His clear and discriminating judgment; His manly and unflinching consistency in the advocacy and defence of his political principles; His warm-hearted generosity and amenity of disposition; His ardent and effective efforts in behalf of the Great Principles of the Democratic Party, Aided by an eloquence at once attractive, convincing and effective, have all conspired to make him unanimously recognized at

### NEW HAMPSHIRE'S FAVORITE SON!

While they have also so strongly appealed to the confidence and regard of his fellow countrymen throughout the Union, that IN 1852, He will, on the Fourth of March, be inaugurated at Washington as the CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF THE REPUBLIC.

### The New Postage Law

The law regulating the passage of printed matter through the Post Office, which passed at the late session of Congress, will go into operation from and after the 30th of September, inst. It provideth—that Newspapers, periodicals, unsealed circulars, &c., weighing not over three ounces, to pay one cent each, to any part of the United States, or half that rate, where paid quarterly or yearly, in advance, either at the office where mailed or where received.

Newspapers, &c., weighing not over one and half ounces, half the above rates, where circulated within the state of publication. Newspapers, papers and pamphlets of not more than 16 pages, 8vo., in packages of not less than eight ounces to one address, to be charged half cent an ounce, though calculated by separate pieces, the postage may amount to more.

Postage on all transient matter to be prepaid, or charged double. Books, bound or unbound of not more than four pounds each, one cent per ounce over three thousand miles, and two cents over that distance. Fifty per cent to be added where not prepaid.

Weekly newspapers free in the county of publication to actual subscribers. Bills for newspapers, and receipts for payments of moneys therefor, may be enclosed in subscribers' papers. Exchanges between newspaper publishers free.

Newspapers, &c., to be so enclosed that the character can be determined without removing the wrapper—to have nothing written or printed on the paper or wrapper beyond the direction, and to contain no enclosure other than the bills or receipts before mentioned. [Baltimore Patriot.

F. P. stands for Frank Pierce, Faithful Patriot and Fourteenth President. W. S. stands for Winfield Scott, Weak Soul, Whig Swindle, and Won't Suit.

### SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE.

Should never be disregarded. They are early indications that the vital functions of nature have been interrupted in their beautiful action, and that serious evils must for a while follow, unless the system be again set right by the timely use of proper remedies.

Bear in mind, that nature is ever endeavoring to expel disease when it invades the animal economy, and only needs the assistance of some general restorative—through, yet mild in its action—that will give tone to the system, and act upon the blood—which is the principal life.

### GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA.

As a purifier of the blood, a renovator of the system, and a supporter and preserver of the powers of life, it has no equal. Take it, or the first indication that disease is upon you, will prevent perhaps weeks and months of sickness and suffering.

### Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I WILL sell, at my residence, on the 15th day of October next, to the highest bidder at public outcry, my plantation consisting of ONE THOUSAND AND FORTY ACRES, about ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIVE ACRES, of which is in a good State of cultivation. Said plantation has a good dwelling house, and a sufficiency of out buildings; also a large and well constructed GIN HOUSE; and has plenty of good water.—Said plantation is situated on Cane creek, seven miles south of Jacksonville, about four miles south east of Alexandria, and bounded on the east by the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad. All or a part of said plantation will be sold so as to suit the purchaser.—persons wishing to buy land would do well to examine the above Tract before purchasing elsewhere. It can be purchased at private sale before the day above, by calling on me at my residence, or Judge Woods, at Jacksonville. Terms made known on the day.

ANN ROBINSON. Sept 21, 1852.

### NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Alabama and Georgia Railroad Company are requested to convene, at Ladiga on Thursday the 23rd inst., to take into consideration the propriety of commencing the work, and other important matters. G. O. WHATLEY, Sept. 14, '52. President.

### BENTON COUNTY TAX SALE.

I WILL sell on Monday the 3rd day of January next, before the Court House door of said County in the town of Jacksonville, the north east quarter of Section seven, Township fifteen, of Range eight adjoining lands belonging to John T. A. Hughes, Wm. J. Hughes and Lindsay Weaver, to pay the Taxes due and unpaid assessed to Nancy D. Griffin for the years 1846 & 1849. Amount of Tax \$36.00. G. B. DOUGHTY, T. C. Sept. 21, 1852.—dm.

### ENCOURAGE YOUR CITIZENS.

WE the undersigned having formed a partnership, tender our Mechanical services to the Citizens of Oxford, and the county generally. We will be prepared to execute upon the shortest notice. All kinds of Cabinet Work, HOUSE WORK, BUGGY and CARRIAGE WORK. We will also put up Cotton Sewers, in the best and most durable style. Pledging ourselves for the faithful performance of our work; we solicit a liberal share of public patronage. A. J. BOYD, JOHN BASTEP Sept. 21, 1852.

### BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### JOEL ADLER. JOSEPH KAHN. NEW YORK EMPORIUM.

JOEL ADLER takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has returned to Jacksonville, associated with J. Kahn, under the Firm and Style of J. Adler & Co., and offers to all the world and the rest of mankind the most magnificent and unparalleled stock of European and American Staple and Fancy

### Dry Goods

ever exhibited in this market. J. Adler flatters himself, from his long experience in business and his great success heretofore in supplying the wants of his patrons, in this and surrounding counties, that his present purchase will enable him to bring about a re-union with his old friends and thus place it in his power to satisfy their taste for the beautiful at the cheapest possible rates—lower than ever. His stock comprises every article usually found in a well regulated Mercantile Establishment.

To the ladies he would say: Remember that the old maxim of "Beauty unadorned is adorned the most" has long since been classed with the humbug of the past, and he extends a cordial invitation to them to come and examine his well selected and unequalled Stock of ladies wear consisting in part, of Cotton, Linen, Silk and Worsted Goods of every kind and quality.

For Gentlemen he has Cloths (of every color) Cassimeres (every style) Satinets and every other description of goods worn by them. Added to which he has a mammoth STOCK of

### Ready Made Clothing.

Cloaks, Over Coats, Sacks, Dress Coats, Vests, Shirts, Pants &c., then come one! come all!

Of being without alloy of top or best, a first-class gentleman from top to toe. For all, he has a large stock of Boots and Shoes—Gent's Calf Boots and Shoes—Ladies Shoes of every variety and finish—Brogans &c., Then

Let firm well hammered soles protect your feet from freezing snow, and rain, and soaking sweat, and be sure to come to J. Adler & Co. to get them. Last but not least, the most brilliant, sparkling and unrivaled Stock of Jewels ever seen out of the cities, will form a part of the great stock of the New York Emporium. Sept. 21, 1852.

### THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGIATE Female Institute.

THE fourth scholastic year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday in October next.

We deem it unnecessary for us to say anything in regard to the character and merits of the Institution. We are willing that the judgement of the large and intelligent audience, assembled from all the surrounding counties, who attended and witnessed its last Examination and Concert, shall be taken in regard to its character and merits.

We have the pleasure to announce to our friends and patrons, and the public generally, that the vacancies occasionally by the resignation of Rev. James Hoyt and Lady, have now been filled by the appointment of Mr. JOHN WINSTON, A. M. and LADY; chosen from among a number of applications of the very highest character from almost every part of the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are natives of the State of Virginia. He is a graduate of the Ohio University; and has been constantly engaged in teaching for several years in Virginia; part of the time in College, and part in schools of the highest character, both male and female. He refers us to

Prof. Wm. H. McGuffey, L. L. D., University of Va.  
Rev. A. Ryors, D. D., University of Ohio.  
Prof. Daniel Read, University of Indiana.  
Dr. C. V. Ballentine, Washington City, D. C.  
From Mr. Wilson's commendation and the above references we are fully satisfied, that he is a gentleman every way qualified to fill the place of his illustrious predecessor. We have therefore, that our friends and patrons will not only continue their patronage but will exert themselves to extend the benefits of the Institution to their friend and neighbors.

A. CENNINGHAM,  
THOS. CAMERON,  
WM. B. McLELLAN,  
A. WHITE,  
L. E. PARSONS,  
JAS. ISBELL,  
J. C. KNOX.  
Sept 21, 1852.

### THE GENTLEMAN'S RESORT

H. WYNN respectfully announces to his old friends and the public generally, that he can be found at all times at the Room, formerly known as the Bakery, where he is prepared to do all kinds of

### Fashionable Tailoring.

at short notice and in the most durable manner. R. H. W. has associated with him Mr. P. G. May, a gentleman of experience acknowledged skill and taste.—Having received the latest Paris, London, New York and Philadelphia Fashions for Fall and Winter he flatters himself that a "fit" and perfect satisfaction will be given all who may favor him with a call. Cutting attended to promptly.—May 18, 1852.

### ENCOURAGE YOUR CITIZENS.

WE the undersigned having formed a partnership, tender our Mechanical services to the Citizens of Oxford, and the county generally. We will be prepared to execute upon the shortest notice. All kinds of Cabinet Work, HOUSE WORK, BUGGY and CARRIAGE WORK. We will also put up Cotton Sewers, in the best and most durable style. Pledging ourselves for the faithful performance of our work; we solicit a liberal share of public patronage. A. J. BOYD, JOHN BASTEP Sept. 21, 1852.

### BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.











# Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 16.—No. 39.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1852.

Whole No. 826

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

J. H. CALDWELL,

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.



## POETRY.

### BEAUTY.

BY JOHN WESLEY WHITFIELD.

Beauty blushes in the rose,  
Blooms in every flower;  
Breathes in every breath that blows,  
Falls in every shower.  
Dances on the rainbow's height—  
O'er the lowly meadow;  
Glitters in the morning's light,  
Lurks in every shadow.

Sparkles in the maiden's eye—  
On her lips sits playing;  
Murmurs in her every sigh—  
Mingles with her praying.  
In the lisping infant's voice—  
In the roaring river  
Beauty dwells—and 'tis her choice  
There to linger ever.

### An Editor in the Blues.

The Editor of the Saratoga Republican, pours forth his lamentations in the following indignant strains:

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Having made precisely money enough at the printing business, the subscriber is satisfied to give up and retire to the poor house. Under these circumstances, he is induced to offer the Saratoga Republican for sale. The paper has a circulation of about 1000—one fourth of which may be called paying, and the other three-fourths non-paying patrons. The office has a good variety of job type and a fair run of work of this description, provided the work is done at the reduced New York prices, and the printer will take "cats and dogs" for pay. This village is one of the prettiest places in the world for a newspaper publisher. Every body will find fault, do the best you can, and the Editor who pleases himself will stand but a slim chance of pleasing any body else. The subscription list and good will of the office will be thrown in if the purchaser will take the type, press, and materials for what they are worth, and pay for them, so that there will be no probability of the present proprietor being obliged to take the establishment back and return to the business.

J. A. CONY.

Saratoga Springs July 21, 1852.

FASHIONABLE SLANDER.—Slander is a sad employment, to say the best of it. Of all species of sin, it is the most harmless, which females direct against each other's bonnets, shawls, and shoulder-knots. Miss Biddy Blue Cheek went shopping the other day in Broadway, and so much employment did she find for critical remarks upon her friends, that she actually returned to dinner and a glass of lemonade without buying a single article she had gone out in search of. That lady's bonnet displeased her, this one's blue gauze dress over a white gown, the other one's waist was too long, too short, too bulky, too slender, or anything you please. The cut of a dandy's coat displeased, and the tie of his cravat almost put her into hysterics. "Oh!" said she "what abominable fashions these are now a days," while she swallowed down a whole glass of lemonade, just colored, for constitution's sake, with ten imperceptible drops of French brandy.

### The White Satin Domino.

The period of Napoleon's career, when at its zenith, is full of romantic adventures, as connected with the history of the officers who served under the great captain. He was quick to observe merit, and prompt to reward it; and this it was that made his followers so devoted to him, and so anxious to distinguish themselves by prowess in battle, and strict soldierly conduct in the Emperor's service.

Colonel Eugene Merville was in the service of Napoleon's staff. He was a soldier in the true sense of the word—devoted to his profession, as brave as a lion. Though very handsome, and of fine bearing, he was of humble birth—a mere child of the camp, and had followed the drum and the bugle from boyhood. Every step in the way of promotion had been won by the stroke of his sabre, and his promotion from Major of cavalry was for a gallant deed which transpired on the battle-field, beneath the Emperor's own eye. Murat, that prince of cavalry officers, loved him like a brother, and taught him all that his own good taste and natural instinct had not led him to acquire before.

It was the Carnival season at Paris, and Merville found himself at the French Opera House. Betwixt adapted in his taste to the field, the boudoir, he flirts but little with gay figures that cover the floor, and joins but seldom in the giddy waltz. But at last, when standing thoughtfully, and regarding the assembled throng with a vacant eye, his attention was suddenly aroused by the appearance of a person in a white satin domino, the universal bearing of whose figure, manner and bearing, convinced all that her face and mind must be equal to her person in grace and loveliness.

Though in so mixed an assembly, still there was a dignity and reserve in the manner of the familiar address, and it was some time before the young soldier found courage to speak to her.

Some alarm being given, there was a violent rush of the throng towards the door, where, unless assisted, the lady would have materially suffered. Eugene Merville offers his arm, and with his broad shoulders and stout frame, wards off the danger. It was a delightful moment; the lady spoke the purest French; was witty, fanciful and captivating.

"Ah, lady, pray raise that mask, and reveal to me the charms of feature that must accompany so sweet a voice and so graceful a form as you possess."

"You would, perhaps, be disappointed."

"No, I'm sure not."

"Are you very confident?"

"Yes, I feel that you are beautiful. It cannot be otherwise."

"Don't be too sure of that," said the domino. Have you never heard of the Irish poet Moore's story of the veiled prophet of Khorassan—how, when he disclosed his countenance, his hideous aspect killed his beloved one? How do you know that I shall not turn out a veiled prophet of Khorassan?"

"Ah, lady, your every word convinces me to the contrary," replied the enraptured soldier, whose heart began to feel as it had never done before; he was already in love.

She eludes his efforts at discovery, but permits him to hand her to the carriage, which drives off in the darkness, and though he throws himself upon his fleetest horse, he is unable to overtake her.

The young French colonel becomes moody; he has lost his heart, and knows not what to do. He wanders hither and thither, shuns his former companions, and, in short, is miserable as a lover can be, thus disappointed. One night, just after he had left his hotel, on foot, a figure, veiled to the very eyes, stopped him.

"Well, monsieur, what would you do with me?" asked the soldier.

"You would know the name of the white domino?" was the reply.

"I would indeed," replied the officer, hastily. "How can it be done?"

"Follow me."

"To the end of the earth, if it will bring her to me."

"But you must be blindfolded."

"Very well."

"Step into this vehicle."

And away rattled the youthful soldier and his strange companion.

"This may be a trick," reasoned Eugene Merville, "but I have no fear of personal violence. I am armed with this trusty sabre, and I can take care of myself." But there was no cause for fear, since he soon found the vehicle stopped, and he was led blindfolded into the house.

When the bandage was removed

from his eyes, he found himself in a richly furnished boudoir, and before him stood the domino, just as he met her at the masked ball. To fall upon his knees, and tell her how much he had thought of her since their separation, that his thoughts had never left her, and that he loved her devotedly, was as natural as to breathe, and he did so most gallantly and sincerely.

"Shall I believe all you say?"

"Lady, let me prove it by any test you may put upon me."

"Know, then, that the feelings you avow are mutual. Nay, unloose your arm from my waist, I have something more to say."

"Talk on, forever, lady! Your voice is music to my heart and ears."

Would you marry me, knowing no more of me than you do?"

"Yes, if you were to go to the very altar masked!" he replied.

"Then I will test you."

"How, lady?"

"For one year be faithful to the love you have professed, and I will be yours—as truly as Heaven shall spare my life."

"If at the expiration of a year you do not hear from me, then the contract shall be null and void.—Take the half ring," she continued, "and when I supply the broken portion, I will be yours."

He kissed the little emblem, swore again and again to be faithful, and pressing her hand to his lips, bade her adieu. He was conducted away as mysteriously as he had been brought hither, nor could he, by any possible means, discover where he had been; his companion rejecting all bribes, and even refusing to answer the simplest questions.

Months rolled on. Colonel Merville is true to his vow, and happy in the anticipation of love. Suddenly he was ordered on an embassy to Vienna, the gayest of all the European capitals, about the time that Napoleon is planning to marry the Arch Duchess, Maria Louisa. The young colonel is handsome, manly and already distinguished in arms, and becomes at once a great favorite at court, every effort being made by the women to captivate him, but in vain, he is constant and true to his vow.

But his heart was not of stone; the very fact that he had entertained such tender feelings for the white domino had, doubtless, made him more susceptible than before.

At last he met the young Baroness Caroline Von Woldoff, and in spite of his vows, she captivates him, and he secretly enters the engagement he had so blindly made at Paris. She seems to wonder at what appears to be his devotion; and yet the distance he maintains; the truth was, that his senses of honor was so great, that though he felt that he really loved the young Baroness, and even that she returned his affection, still he had given his word, and it was sacred.

The satin domino is no longer the ideal of his heart, but assumes the most repulsive form in his imagination, and becomes in place of his good angel—his evil genius.

Well, time rolls on; he is to return in a few days; it is once more the carnival season, and in Vienna, too, that gay city. He joins in the festivities of the masked ball, and what wonder fills his brain, when, about the middle of the evening, the white domino steals before him in the same satin dress he had seen her wear a year before, at the French Opera House in Paris.

Was it not a fancy?

"I come, Colonel Eugene Merville, to hold you to your promise," she said, laying her hand lightly upon his arm.

"Is this a reality or a dream?" asked the amazed soldier.

"Come, follow me, and you shall see that it is a reality," continued the mask, pleasantly.

"I will."

"Have you been faithful to your promise?" asked the domino, as they retired into a saloon.

"Most truly in act, but alas! I fear not in heart."

"Indeed!"

"It is too true, lady, that I have seen and loved another, though my vow to you has kept me from saying so to her."

"And who is this that you thus love?"

"I will be frank with you, and you will keep my secret?"

"Most religiously."

"It is the Baroness Von Woldoff," he said with a sigh.

"And you really love her?"

"Alas! only too dearly," said the soldier sadly.

"Nevertheless, I must hold you to your promise. Here is the other half of the ring; can you produce its mate?"

Here it is," said Eugene Merville.

"Then I, too, keep my promise," said the domino, raising her mask, and showing to his astonished view the face of the Baroness Von Woldoff!

"Ah, it was the sympathy of true love that attracted me, after all," exclaimed the young soldier as he pressed her to his heart.

She had seen and loved him for his manly spirit and character, and having found by inquiry that he was worthy of her love, she had managed this delicate intrigue, and had tested him, and now gave to him her wealth, title and everything that she possessed.

The young soldier, accompanied by the Arch Duchess to Paris—Napoleon, to crown the happiness of his favorite, made him, at once, General of Division.

A Yankee Trick.

It was a pretty evening in May that a Yankee pedler might be seen with his wagon going along the road to Petersburg. It was about eight and a half o'clock he stopped at a small tavern near Petersburg. In the morning when he came down to breakfast, the landlord said he would not let him go until he played a trick on some one. The pedler went obediently to his pack, and took therefrom a box of rings and said:

"Do you want to buy any of my gold rings set with diamonds?"

"How much do you want for a box?" said the landlord.

"Ten dollars," said the Yankee, (there were four in the box.)

"Well," said the landlord, "I'll take them," and laid down ten dollars. The pedler put the money in his wallet, went to his pack, got a bundle which he unrolled, which proved to be a quilt. When the landlord's wife saw it, she said—

"Oh, James, buy that, it will exactly match the one I bought last year."

"Well, what do you want for it?" said James to the pedler.

"Twenty dollars," said the Yankee.

"Well, I'll take it," said the landlord, and laid down a yellow shiner.

"Now for the trick," says the Yankee, "I'll tell you what it is—it is to make a barrel of whiskey into five different kinds of liquors. Now, you have got a new barrel of whiskey in your cellar, have you not?"

"Yes," said the landlord.

"Well, come ahead," and away they went down the trap door into the cellar. The Yankee asked for an augur, with which, when he got it, he bored a hole in the head, and told the landlord to put his thumb in the hole till he bored the other. The landlord did as he was told, and the other was soon bored. The Yankee said, "put your other thumb on the other hole while I go and get two plugs. Away the Yankee went, and the landlord never saw him again. The landlord called and called again for the pedler, but he did not come; till at last the landlord's wife heard his cries, and went down. He told her all. She went and got two plugs to put in the holes; they went to see where the pedler was. They went to the stable; the wagon, horse and pedler were gone. The landlord and wife went into the house. In a few days they found that it was there own quilt that the Yankee pedler had sold them, and that the rings were bits of glass.

POST-OFFICE LITERATURE.—A letter passed through the post-office a few days since, directed to "Orlander's Office, Washington." Another about the same time started in pursuit of "Jerry Mire Jacobs," some where down in Connecticut. And still another for a man resident in the State of "New Gearsey." We are also authorized to request a lady in Wisconsin to look out for a letter, as there was one directed to her several days ago. No town having been specified, she is presumed to be a citizen at large in that small State. The following is, however, the richest specimen of an address that we have ever seen:—This wants too go too Pat O Neal he usid too lyve in Westfield but heese after bain gorn too Southwield now but he will ba in Westwield nee weid for alter a Job an hee will Pay for it."—Springfield Republican.

A letter from Alton, Ill., to the editors of the Boston Post, says—

"The Democracy of the west are united upon the nominees, and we can assure you of the glorious prospects for November of our common cause. The west is for Pierce and King."

From the Washington Republic of Tuesday, the 7th of September.

### Parties and Partisans.

To the Editor of the Republic:

I read with pleasure your article published a few days ago, under the above heading. It suggested a train of thoughts which I should be pleased to lay before your readers, if you will so far indulge a distant subscriber and an old whig.

It is true a party is "a body of men united for promoting, by their joint endeavors, the national interest, upon some particular principle in which they are all agreed." The party is not a party, it is a party, in order to insure success, is constant vigilance. It is in a position of perpetual hostility to its opposing party or parties. Severe and arduous contest is essential to its success—nay to the continuance of its own existence. Now, we all know that the active men of every political party are comparatively few in number. On these few devolves the duty of managing its affairs; they have to maintain the contests in which the party is engaged; they have to bear the burden and heat of every day. Of them arduous labors and great personal sacrifices are unceasingly demanded. The vast numerical majority of every political party are engaged in their own personal affairs, attending to their private business, from which, except on special occasions—say election days and occasional public convocations—they will never consent to be drawn. Now, what I maintain is, that those men who do the work, and submit to the sacrifices, and give and receive the hard blows in party conflicts, have claims upon the party for whatever emoluments and honors it has to bestow. I do not mean that any party claim can compensate for the want of proper qualifications faithfully and intelligently to discharge the duties of the office to which a citizen may aspire; but what I mean is, that where there are such qualifications, the men who have mingled in the party contests are to be preferred in the distribution of official stations. Fidelity to its own organization indispensable to its existence. Let any party strike out this principle, and declare that individual services and sacrifices give no claims upon a party for preferment, and it will soon see that none will perform services and make sacrifices for it. The avowal of such a determination by any party would be an announcement of its dissolution.

Thus far, Mr. Editor, we do not, I am sure, disagree. But now I propose to make a personal application of these remarks. The whig party disregarded the principle to which I referred in nominating General Harrison and rejecting Mr. Clay. We succeeded in electing our candidates, but the whig party was weakened; its power for accomplishing great objects by force of its organization was diminished. Careful observers saw the result, and deplored it. In 1844 the pristine vigor of the party was restored by the nomination of Mr. Clay. The exertions to elect him were powerful—they were healthful—they were invigorating; but the party was defeated in the State of New York owing to causes not necessary to enumerate. But after that election the party was united, and never better able to do good services to the country. Then came the nomination of 1848 of General Taylor. In making this nomination, the principle of party fidelity was sacrificed; General Taylor had no claims whatever on the whig party. With deep reluctance the nomination was accepted by the party; and again, owing to divisions in the democratic ranks in the State of New York, the whig nominee was elected. The nomination relaxed and weakened party ties, and produced heart-burning and distrust.

Now we come to the nomination of June, 1852, by which General Scott's name was put before the country. Three names were before the convention. Gen. Scott was always nominally a whig, but excluded by position from taking any part in party conflicts. Mr. Fillmore was the actual President. Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay, for the last twenty years, have been confessed by the leaders of the whig party, doing the most service, giving and receiving the hardest blows in that service. Mr. Clay was not in a condition, and Mr. Webster, therefore, was the man entitled upon party principles to receive the nomination. He had earned the claim; more than thirty years of public service had rendered him the go-

greatest American statesman, and the oldest and most conspicuous then on the stage of action. Neither of his competitors could compare with him in the amount and value of services he had rendered his country and the party. It was not doubted that Mr. Webster deserved the nomination; he had worked long, assiduously, and faithfully to deserve the honors of his party, and to qualify himself for the highest distinction that party could confer upon him. He has gone with unsurpassed ability through the various preliminary official grades. In the natural course of things it was the last time his country could reward him. Under these circumstances his claim was rejected—he was thrown out and laid on the shelf.

Now, what I affirm, with great respect, is, that this act, proving that infidelity to party obligations is not temporary, but the settled rule, virtually dissolves the whig party. No man fit to counsel, to guide, and lead that party, will ever more connect his fortunes with that party. It is ended. If Gen. Scott is elected, its existence may be prolonged in a dying state, but it is nevertheless sure to die. If Gen. Scott is not elected, the party is not only ended but disgraced; it can never more hold up its head under the name which it has long borne with honor and with pride.

What will follow? Precisely what was intended by those who have deliberately placed the party in this position. There will be a free-soil or abolition party established as the great party of the free States, and another party in favor of southern rights. This is a certain consequence of the present state of things. I leave it to others to suggest the remedy, if, indeed, there be any remedy. To me it seems that the case is irremediable.

The whig party decides that no party services and sacrifices, however great and distinguished, can be rewarded by the highest honor in the gift of the people—the service entitled to that honor must be performed in the camp. The Jews of our party of our party, if any such there shall be, must be content to have the highest aspirations of their ambition gratified by an appointment under a military chieftain. But there will be no Clays and Websters in future time; there is nothing to excite and gratify high ambition in the path of the statesman.

What prompts the soldier on the field of battle to the highest deeds of daring for his country? Primarily, of course, the love of that country; but the desire of official promotion is, we all know, not without a powerful influence in producing the results. The army is an organized body for the protection and defence of the country; but let it be understood that deeds of various and high enterprise are not to be rewarded by official promotion, and how efficient will your army be? What conquests will it win? We must deal with men as they are.

General Scott has done great military services for his country; he deserves—richly deserves—the position as the head of that army, which he holds; I was in favor of creating a higher position—the office of lieutenant general—that he might be promoted to it. Suppose a provision had been made by law for that office, once filled by Washington; and then suppose that the President and Senate had, upon consultation, come to the conclusion that Daniel Webster, as a reward for his civil services, be made lieutenant general; how would the conqueror of Mexico have relished that nomination? Very much, I imagine, as the greatest statesman of the country would relish his nomination to the presidency.

I am very much afraid that my friend Gen. Scott, in the event supposed, would ask—"where shall I go?" And if he could answer this question satisfactorily to himself, would decide that he had served the country as long as patriotism required, and was at liberty to resign.

As to Mr. Webster himself, nothing becomes him, in my judgment, but profound silence. What can he say? It is poor consolation to tell him that he is too elevated for the office; that the people cannot appreciate him. It is an insult to say you are too unpopular; for the answer is ready—how can you know that? You never gave me a trial; and as to indications of unpopularity, short of an actual popular canvass, you can hardly expect me to see them, when thousands crowd around me wherever I go.

There are considerations which I should be most happy to discuss, if this communication had not already been unreasonably extended; which prove conclusively to my mind that the real intention of the ruling spirits in that convention was, by the nomination of General Scott and the rejection of Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore, to destroy the national whig party.

AN OLD WHIG.

### Spirit Rappers.

The Mountain Cove Journal and Spiritual Harbinger the organ of the spiritual rappers in Fayette County, Virginia, is engaged in publishing a new Pentateuch, from that Dictation of the Spirits. We copy a few verses from the first chapter of the new Genesis, giving the modern spiritual version of the world:

"In the beginning, God the Life in God, the Lord in God, the Holy Procedure inhabited the dome, which, burning in magnificence primeval and revolving in prismatic and undulatory spiral, appeared, and was the pavilion of the spirit; in glory inexhaustible and inconceivable, in movement spherical, unfolded in harmonious procedure disclosive.

And God said: "Let there be centre given!" and from the Divine Procedure descended the arm of strength unto the right and the arm of strength unto the left; and from the arm of strength at the right proceeded vital electro motion and communicated polarity; and from the arm of strength at the left proceeded reattractive electro-magnetic force, and created the horizontal, b came the axis, and the points there of the poles.

And God made two great lights to rule the zodiac, and to be for creative disclosure, disclosive manifestation, manifest glory, glorious radiation interpenetrative aggregation; and thence vortices, vortical suns, suns of vortices, solariums, vortical planetariums, planets floral universes, universal paradises, paradisaical heavens, heavens of spiritual universe celestial heavens, seraphic habitations seraphim universal universes, cities of heavenly seraphima, and final consociative universal intelligence in unity of unnumbered individuality, in trinity of unfolding universes, adoring and ascending in beatification unto eternal life."

This is tall talk, to say the least. Of course such blasphemy will be taken for what it is worth, and no more. Some of these Rappers have recently published a book at New York, which is said to advance many new positions in Natural Philosophy, Cosmography and Astronomy, not easily overturned by argument or reason. The work is from a mind imbued with considerable knowledge on a great variety of subjects. The exercises of the spiritual rappers at the Cove in Virginia are entirely different from the usual religious services, and are said to be highly entertaining to the "faithful." They have some talented men in their ranks.

We have heretofore failed to acknowledge the reception of the "Mountain Cove Journal and Spiritual Harbinger," as one of our new exchanges; but do so now, with pleasure—because it affords us some amusement, although we pity the deluded followers of its doctrine.—Organ.

Some newspapers in New York are discussing the oft-discussed topic of early and late marriages. Argument on such subjects are unprofitable, because no general rule governs the circumstances on which they depend. In the writings of moralists, opinion is not less diverse than in the practice of the great. Shakspeare married at eighteen. Ben Jonson married at twenty-one; Waller at twenty-two; Burns and Jonathan Edwards at twenty-three; Mozart at twenty-five; Dante, Kepler, Euler, Samuel Johnson Walter Scott and Edmund Burke—strong names these—married at twenty-six; Tycho Brahe, Napoleon Bonaparte, and George Washington, married at twenty-seven; William Penn at twenty-nine; Chaucer, Littleton, and Hogarth, at thirty-two; Wordsworth at thirty-three; Milton at thirty-four; Sir Wm. Jones at thirty-seven; Wilberforce at thirty-eight; Benedict Arnold at forty; Wm. Mason, at forty-two; Robert Fulton, after achieving his great reputation, at about forty-three; Addison at forty-four; Young at forty-seven; Swift, privately to Stella, at forty-nine, and Buffon at fifty-five.

Richmond Examiner.



**For President.**  
**GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,**  
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.  
**For Vice President.**  
**HON. W. R. KING,**  
OF ALABAMA.  
**The Democratic Electoral Ticket for Alabama.**

**FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.**  
JOHN A. WINSTON, of Sumter.  
JAMES E. SAUNDERS, of Lawrence.  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.  
1. F. S. LYON, of Marengo.  
2. J. J. SIBBELS, of Montgomery.  
3. C. W. LEE, of Perry.  
4. LEWIS M. STONE, of Pickens.  
5. JAS. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.  
6. C. C. CLAY, Jr., of Madison.  
7. JAS. F. DOWDELL, of Chambers.

It is really amusing to see the perfect coolness of some of the federal press in predicting the election of Gen. Scott. Although whig Congressmen, whig Electors, whig Editors and many prominent men of the party in private life, are daily entering their protests against their standard bearer, yet with a boldness well calculated to win upon the credulous they confidently predict his election.

Can any one, with the history of the past before him—with all the facts and circumstances, connected with parties which enter as elements into the present campaign, doubt, for one moment, the success of democratic principles in the approaching contest?

Can Gen. Scott be elected as Harri-son and Taylor were? In 1840 log-cabins, coon skins, clap-trap & humping won the day. The people were gulled with the "two dollars a day and roast beef," and "the poor man's friend" was elected by whig trickery and not upon the merit of whig principles.

In 1844, when Clay and Polk were presented as the exponents of their respective parties, and principles were discussed, the American mind and heart sympathized with the democracy and the party triumphed!

In 1848, the whig party buried their principles and took Gen. Taylor, without a platform, as the people's candidate. The same system of humbuggery, as in '40, was practiced—a military favor ensued—the democratic party was divided—and, in the person of Gen. Taylor, the federal party gained the victory.

But what candid man will say that Gen. Scott can come in the same way in '52. Will Scott soup, seasoned with free-soilers and free negroes satisfy the cravings of the American people and lure them to his support? Will "the known incidents" of his life, with his principles in Seward's breeches pocket, satisfy the demands and hush the clamoring of such men as Gentry, Brooke, White, Drownlow, Faulkner, Abercrombie, Toombs, Stephens and others? Can it be possible that he can be elected with such defection in the ranks of his party?

The people have learned whig tricks, and will no longer be deceived by them. The Democratic party is the hope of the country; and now, that union is restored and harmony once more prevails among its members—with such leaders as Pierce and King, the former a man of unspotted private reputation, who has served his country well in the Cabinet and in the field—the latter known for thirty years as a gentleman of unblemished honor, and unimpeached political integrity—both "the legitimate political descendants of Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Polk"—success must attend the party in November.

Hon. Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury has resigned.

The Board of Health, for Charleston S. C. report thirteen deaths from Yellow Fever, on the 20th inst.

SHOOTING IN DEKALB. We learn from the Talladega Watchtower that a difficulty occurred recently, at Lebanon, between Dr. J. W. Carden and W. W. Findley, in which the latter was severely wounded. Double-barrel shot guns were used.

REVIVAL.—The last Talladega papers mention that eighteen or twenty persons have connected themselves with the Church during a revival, which we presume is still going on, under the direction of Hamill, Scales & others.

**APPROPRIATIONS OF CONGRESS.**  
Congress at its last session appropriated forty seven millions of dollars. Civil and Diplomatic appropriations are \$8,038,000; Foreign mail steamers \$1,740,000; Army \$8,735,000; Navy \$6,972,000; Post Office transportation \$7,587,000; Indian appropriations \$2,026,247; Deficiencies \$5,500,000; Indefinite appropriations \$1,500,000 Total \$47,171,000.

We publish on our first page a letter addressed to the Editor of the Washington Republic from 'An Old Whig,' in which are contained some well founded predictions concerning the whig party. Every reader, we think, will see, in the causes enumerated, certain death and destruction to the decency party.

**WAKE UP!**—Remember that Mr. Jas. F. Dowdell the Democratic Elector for this District will address our citizens to day. Let all attend.

See what Gen. Scott's abolition allies say of him for the Presidency. The Cleveland Forest City, a whig paper in Ohio, says: "THERE IS NO WAY TO ESCAPE THE PENDING CURSE OF SLAVERY EXTENSION, SAVE BY THE DEFEAT OF PIERCE AND KING, and they can ONLY be defeated by the election of Gen. Scott, whose life is a guarantee that his influence will not be on the side of slavery."

#### Rail Road Meeting.

Agreeably to a call of the President of the Alabama and Georgia Railroad Company, and in compliance with the terms of subscription to the capital stock of said company, a meeting of the Stockholders was convened at Ladiga on Thursday 22nd of September, 1852. On motion of M. W. Abernathy, John Burden, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and J. F. Grant, Sec'y.

It having been ascertained, by a call of the names of the Stockholders, that a large majority was represented in person and by proxy, after some remarks, by G. C. Whitley, President of the Board of Directors, relative to the present condition and amount of stock and prospects of the road, and also by J. Langston, Esq. and several other gentlemen, the following preamble and resolutions were read to the meeting:

Whereas, it is understood that ample means are provided for the speedy completion of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad to Jacksonville; that from the State Line, by way of Rome, through Western Georgia, East Tennessee and Western Virginia to Washington City, the entire line of Railroad is either completed, placed under contract or the money provided for its construction; it is therefore desirable that our contemplated road from Jacksonville to the State Line, 27 miles long, be constructed as soon as practicable—be it therefore

Resolved, That the President and Directors have said road located at an early day, and that the work of construction be pushed forward with all possible despatch.

Resolved, That the President and Directors place under contract the grading and masonry of said road, or so much thereof as they think proper, and provide for the payment of the same out of the Stock of said Company.

Before the vote was taken, the following amendment to the 2d resolution was offered by W. W. Little Esq.

Resolved, That the President and Directors proceed to locate the road at an early day, and put the same under contract, as soon as the amount of subscription, in their opinion would warrant them in so doing.

After some discussion by W. W. Little, Esq. in favor of the amendment, and Messrs. Whitley, Abernathy, Langston, and others in opposition, the vote was taken and it was rejected.

The vote was then taken on the original resolutions, and they were adopted by a large majority.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Jacksonville Republican and Sunny South.

The meeting then adjourned.  
JOHN BURDEN, Ch'n.  
J. F. GANT, Sec'y.

**INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.**  
The Whig papers of the South denounced Mr. Van Buren, who admitted the constitutional right of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and support Scott who holds the same opinion.  
The Whig press of the South denounced Cassius M. Clay for agitating emancipation in Kentucky, and support General Scott, who announces that, if a member of the Virginia Legislature in 1831-32, he would have voted for the emancipation bill of that State.  
The Whigs of the South denounced John Quincy Adams for asserting the right of abolition petitions, and support General Scott, who declares that "Congress is bound to receive, refer, and REPORT UPON," abolition petitions.

**FOR THE REPUBLICAN.**  
LOUISA, RANDOLPH Co. Sept. 21, '52.  
Messrs. Editors:

I fear you will think me intrusive in having the presumption, to trespass on your columns, with these "scribblings," yet I hope you will retract the thought, when I tell you that it is for the sole purpose of contributing my mite to the glorious cause of Pierce and King. I acknowledge I am not a subscriber to your paper. Still I do subscribe, take, and read papers of the same glorious stripe, and if I am not a subscriber to your valuable "Republican" it is taken in this place, and I have the pleasure of reading and subscribing to the truths contained in its columns, hence my motives in giving you a few "Pierce & King Dots" from this part of our mighty Democratic Republic.

It is true Pierce and King needs no advocate in this section for the simple reason they have no opponents: Still it might be beneficial to your readers to know the fact.

I fear I shall be thought extravagant, when I say there are not half a dozen "Scottites" in this section within the bounds of my knowledge, and I have a tolerable extensive acquaintance; if there are they keep it entirely to themselves. "Whigs, Democrats and all" are "dead" for Pierce and King. It is a lamentable fact there is not enough opposition here to make the election interesting; it is a pity that the *Hero of that plate of soap* has no more friends here, merely for the consideration of having a little excitement next November.

We have no need of hallowing "Hurrah for Pierce and King," for the reason that the invariable and unanimous response is and will be "Hurrah for Pierce and King."

I tell you these are unquestionable facts void of exaggeration. You should fear some of the invectives hurled at him particularly by the veterans of the late Creek War, to form anything like an adequate idea of the manner in which he is "taken down" here. How is it that among all his brilliant achievements, his supporters never mention his illustrious deeds in the Indian War. The fact is they are ashamed of it, they had rather let that remain in obscurity. I don't blame them they are right in keeping that part of his history in the dark, for while they are landing to the skies his unparalleled bravery in the Mexican War, which by the bye should be awarded to the noble soldiers who won the battles and bled for their country—what a change could be brought over the "spirit of their dreams" by some one gently reminding them of his insignificant actions in the Indian War. I do not doubt the bravery of Gen. Scott, but I do doubt his being as brave as his few supporters would have him to be.

Would Jackson have lain idly in camp, some three weeks, within three hours march of the ambuscade of the Indians, simply because they would not come out in fair ground and let him shoot them down? No, not if they had been buried in the centre of the *Okefenokee Swamp*, yet Scott, with all his lauded bravery did this, and no soldier that served under him will deny it: this is bravery truly, and this is not all he did, a dozen such instances could be adduced were it necessary, the incidents of that war are too well known to require any statement of them now.

I would just simply say to the "Scotties" ask any soldier who served under him in the Creek War, if they wish a true history of his bravery in fighting Indians, and if they think it has anything to do with President making.

Is it not truly laughable to hear with what a detestable gusto the enemies of Gen. Pierce prate about his fainting in battle, I would simply ask in all candor, how is it possible for a man to avoid fainting when he is sufficiently injured to produce it, can he control the pain against nature? but such insignificant trifles are too contemptible to merit notice, they are gaining friends to Pierce in place of enemies. Had Gen. Pierce never been within one hundred miles of a battle, it would not lower him in my estimation a single jot. It is equally laughable to hear the abominable lies in circulation on him relative to his *Act on Dots* Speech.

This last, above all calumnies perpetrated on him, savors the least of reason or truth. Now I would respectfully ask if—as alleged—Gen. Pierce is an abolitionist, why is it that *Goodale, Foss, &c.*—the veriest rotten hearted abolitionists, that ever perpetrated a malicious and damnable falsehood—were so strenuously engaged in heralding it to the world? This simple fact should be conclusive evidence to every thinking man, that a sounder man on the slavery question, and a truer man to the interest of the South, does not exist than Gen. Franklin Pierce. If he is an abolitionist, would it not be to the interest of these abolition worthies to keep it dark? truly reason would answer, yes. The fact is they know that Gen. Pierce is their enemy, and they are fearful that their favorites Scott & Seward will be defeated thereby giving a death blow to their abolition schemes, hence their profusion of lies. This is the irre-

table truth of the matter. Then let the South assemble at the polls in November next in one mighty phalanx, and do her duty in electing Gen. Franklin Pierce to the Presidency, if she would have her interest promoted.

"LOUISA."

#### Rail Road Meeting.

In pursuance of public notice, a large number of the citizens of DeKalb county assembled at Lebanon, on Saturday 18th September, 1852, with the view of opening books of subscription to the stock of the Wills Valley Rail Road Company, John M. Bruce, Esq., was appointed President of the meeting, John Word, Jesse Garrett and Sampson Clayton, Esq's. Vice Presidents; and George W. Malone and James M. Hoge, Esq's. Secretaries.

The meeting being organized Wm. O. Winston, Esq. offered the subjoined Resolutions, which, after being discussed by Wm. O. Winston, Esq., and Judge Benj. F. Porter, were adopted, without a dissenting voice.

The Books being then opened, the sum of fourteen thousand, eight hundred dollars, were immediately subscribed.

**Resolutions—Resolved,** That this meeting approves most heartily of the proceedings of a meeting of citizens on the subject of the Wills Valley Rail Road, and adopts the 1st, 2d, 4th, 6th, and 7th Resolutions sanctioned by said meeting, held at Porterville, on the 9th Aug., 1852.

**Resolved,** That the following meetings be, and they are hereby recommended to be held on the subject, and with the view of obtaining subscription to the stock of said Rail Road, and of organizing said Company, that is to say: At Jan's Hamptons 25, Oct. 1852.

"Duck Springs, 26, " "  
"Cross Roads, 27, " "  
"Van Buren, 28, " "  
"Lankford, 29, " "  
"Thomassons, 30, " "  
"Painters, 1, Nov. "  
"Georgia Line, 2, " "  
"Trenton, Ga. 3, " "

**Resolved,** That the papers of Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee situated near the line of the proposed route, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

**JHO. M. BRUCE, President.**  
JOHN WORD, } Vice  
JESSE GARRETT, } Presi-  
S. CLAYTON, } dent's  
Geo. W. MALONE, } Secretaries.  
JAMES M. HOGG, }

To the Editors of "The Herald & Tribune":  
In many instances where County Land warrants have been issued to the persons applying for them, the warrantees have died after the issuance of the warrants. The question has often been asked me, how the warrant may be made available in such a case?

I addressed a communication to the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the subject. Enclosed I hand you the answer.—This is a matter of general interest, and should be known by all. You can publish it if you think proper.

Yours, ALEX. MCKINSTRY.

#### GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

September 4, 1852.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 24th ult., I have to inform you that where a soldier dies possessed of a warrant, it devolves to his heirs; and as to who are the heirs, must be decided in the courts of the State in which the parties reside. Proof of the death and heirship must be made before a Court of competent jurisdiction, to enable the parties interested to dispose of the warrant. If any of the children are minors, they must act by their guardian duly appointed by the Court, with authority to sell the specific warrant. An executor will give him power to sell a specific warrant; but in that case a copy of the will, duly certified, must accompany the warrant.

Under the act 25th September, an administrator cannot sell a warrant; but the act 11th February, 1847, permits him to sell when specially authorized by the Court, for the payment of the debts of the decedent; and in such case a schedule of the debts, approved by the Court, must be furnished.

In all cases a copy of the proceedings of the Court, duly certified, must accompany the warrant, to enable the parties to sell or locate the same.

Very respectfully,  
your obt'serv't,  
JOHN WILSON Acting Com.  
Hon. Alex. McKinstry, Mobile.

**A FRATERNAL CONTRAST.**—A score of years ago, or may be more, there were two brothers, eminent for vast and varied learning, for subtle and capacious intellect, for love of truth, and many gentle and zealous virtues, who studied together in the University of Oxford. One was named John Henry Newman, and the other Francis. The first ranks to-day—and will more memorably hereafter—in the very

first rank of the divines of the Roman Catholic Church, the other is accounted one of the most earnest and deadly enemies of revealed religion in Europe.

This is a singular contrast between two brothers, raised under the same social and intellectual influences, and yet such is the singular contrariety of human nature, that their respective positions may result from a similarity of character.

#### From the Hon. W. R. King.

SENATE CHAMBER, Aug. 30, '52. Gentlemen:—The invitation communicated by you from my personal and political friends to attend a meeting of the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties, to be held on the 2d and 3d of September was received some time past.

I have delayed answering it, with the hope that I might be able to accept. Every feeling of my heart prompts me to do so, and thus enable me after an absence of years from my native State, again to take by the hand the friends and associates my early days; for neither time nor absence can ever eradicate from my grateful remembrance their uniform kindness in all the relations of private life, and their generous support whenever I came before them as a candidate for public favor. Deeply do I regret that the infirm state of my health will compel me to deprive myself of the pleasure of meeting them at the time designated.

The confinement and labor incident to my official position during this protracted session of Congress, has so impaired my physical strength, that my physician is decidedly of the opinion that any exposure, or even excitement, might and probably would affect me injuriously—and my friends all concur in the opinion, that on the adjournment of Congress, I should seek some quiet watering place in the mountains, where pure air and rest would, it is hoped, speedily restore me to my usual health.

The regret which I feel in not being able to be with you, is in some degree lessened from knowing, that many distinguished gentlemen of the Democratic party will be there to address you, and to cheer you in your praiseworthy efforts to sustain those principles on the maintenance of which, in all their purity, must depend the security of the constitutional rights of the States, and as I believe, the preservation of this federative government.

I beg you, gentlemen, to make known to my friends the reason which unfortunately deprives me of the gratification of being with them on so interesting an occasion.

Accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my high respect and esteem.

Faithfully, I am  
your fellow-citizen,  
WILLIAM R. KING.

Thos. Rufin, Esq., John Everett and others, committee.

**An Unwritten Chapter in the Interview between Gen. Scott and the Mississippi Delegation.**—The Mississippiian says that there is a very important fact connected with the interview between Gen. Scott & the Mississippi delegation, which is not found in the account of it already published. It is this: One of the delegates enquired of him whether he would in the event of his election appoint Wm. H. Seward to office, and he replied that he would give no pledge not to do so.

This amounted to a declaration that he designed giving him and his Abolition companions high places in the Government—position from which they can assail with greater effect the institutions of the South. If such had not been his intention William H. Seward was an ambitious agitator, who, in his hostility to the institutions of one-half of the States of this confederacy, held that there was a law higher than the Constitution which he would obey for the purpose of destroying them. He knew that he is indebted to Seward for his nomination, and that if elected, he will be indebted to him for his success; and it is worse than folly for his Southern supporters to pretend that that arch fiend of abolitionism will not back in the sunshine of his favor.

The refusal of Gen. Scott to pledge himself not to appoint the prince of Abolition intriguants to office, comforts with his letter accepting the nomination to the Presidency. In that remarkable production this language occurs:

In regard to the general policy of the administration, if elected, I should of course look among those who may approve that policy for the agents to carry it into execution; and I should seek to cultivate harmony and fraternal sentiments throughout the whig party without attempting to relieve its members by proscription to exact conformity to my own views.

This is an implied pledge to the "Higher Law" men who secured his nomination, that they will be remembered in the distribution of the spoils. Mr. Fillmore arrayed them against him by proscribing them. Gen. Scott says he will not proscribe them. Their heresies will not be an obstacle to their him.

promotion to places of rank and authority in the Government.

Let the people of the South remember that every vote cast for Scott is a vote to elevate Wm. H. Seward, Thaddeus Stevens, and the wicked faction lead on by them.

#### Killing made Easy.

The New York Sun describes as follows, a rifle, which, we think, must be the very perfection of that deadly weapon:

An exhibition of Col. P. W. Porter's new self-loading rifle, took place yesterday afternoon, corner of Broadway and Walker street, in the presence of several distinguished southern gentlemen.

The rifle is very safe, very simple, very ingenious, and will no doubt be very successful. It is no larger than an ordinary rifle and scarcely any heavier. When being charged, a cylinder, containing nine ball chambers on the outer rim, is fixed upon the piece—on the flat plates surface is a range of holes for percussion caps, which, when ready for firing, communicate to a hammer, placed upon the side. Above the cylinder is placed a small tin canister containing additional ammunition, so that when the cylinder has discharged its original nine charges, a further supply of powder and ball is given from this source, and the firing is uninterrupted rapid, at the rate of forty shots per minute, or more than two thousand times per hour.

It has an ordinary trigger, but the guard is converted into a spring, which, when firmly set in motion by the finger, turns the cylinder as swift as thought, shifting a lever, and setting it tight, until the rifle is discharged. The mode of recharging the required caps, is by means of a small circular plate at the breech, around which they are placed in a groove; this plate lets them out one by one as needed, through an invisible orifice, and they drop into their position almost simultaneously with the load.

The rifle is entirely protected from the effects of dampness, and can be carried with the greatest safety. Of its power, we may say, that it has driven balls through eight separate inch boards placed some six or seven inches apart, when discharged across the length of an ordinary sized room. In fact added to the ingenious construction of his invention, Col. Porter has discovered a peculiar power of rifling a ball by which its ordinary force is strengthened.

The rifles are being made at Taunton, Mass., as rapidly as possible. Gen. Scott, Gov. Cambell, Col. Duncan, and other eminent soldiers speak highly of it. A pistol of equally injurious and destructive character, is also to be introduced by the same inventor, which is to be associated a company of gentlemen, for the purpose of introducing these fire arms.

With such death dealing instruments, a war can defy gaugs of robbers—a company of men an ordinarily accoutred army—and any one nation the rest of the world.

[N. Y. Sun, 2d inst.

**The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner** of the 1st inst. publishes the following horrible narrative:

We have just heard of one of the bloodiest tragedies that it has ever been our province to record. The particulars, as we learned from a friend, are as follows: Two brothers, Hiram and Warren Francisco, residents of this county, and well known in this community as respectable and peaceful citizens; have been for some time selling clocks in Jacksonville, in this state. They usually travelled different routes, but made a practice of meeting each other frequently.—They agreed to meet at a public house in the vicinity of Brownstown last Friday night. One of the brothers reached the tavern about 9 o'clock, and inquired if his brother had arrived, and was informed by the landlord that he had not. After eating his supper he called for a light and asked to be shown a bed. The landlord informed him that he had no candles about the house, but that, if he would follow him, he would take him to a bed. Francisco followed the landlord into a dark room, and undressed himself and retired to rest.

The bed seemed to be wet, and having some matches about him he struck a light. Upon examining the bed he found that it was wet with blood. Discovering a candle on a table near by, he lit it, and looking under the bed, saw the body of his brother, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and perfectly lifeless. Fastening the door immediately, he proceeded to load a revolver which he had, but before he could do so there was an effort made by several men to enter his room. Pretending not to be alarmed, he asked them to wait until he dressed himself. As soon as he had finished loading his pistol he opened the door, and the landlord and two other men rushed on him, when he fired two barrels of his pistol, immediately killing the landlord and one of his accomplices, after which the other man fled.

We further learn that Francisco went before a Justice of the Peace in Brownstown and surrendered himself up, but, after an examination of the case, the Justice released

Some of the above statement may be exaggerated, but in the main we believe them to be true.

From the Talladega Reporter.  
**The new Principal of the Presbyterian Collegiate Female Institute and its Lady.**

In answer to a letter of enquiry, written to Wm. H. McGuffey, D. D. L. D., he says:

"I am well acquainted with Mr. Wilson—He was my pupil, and afterwards my colleague, in the University of Ohio.—He is a man of talents, an excellent scholar and a most successful teacher. A man of capital sense, sterling integrity, accurate acquirements (both classical and scientific), great industry and more than usual aptness to teach.—Had he not left Virginia, he would, most probably, at this time have found himself in the Faculty of Washington College Va., as Prof. of Ancient Language—a post which he is entirely competent to fill."

In regard to Mrs. Wilson, he says: "I have also known Mrs. Wilson almost from her infancy, and am free to state, that in every respect she is a lady worthy of confidence and encouragement. As a teacher she has experience, and has uniformly been successful."

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

#### SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE.

Should never be disregarded. They are an early indication that the vital functions of nature have been injured in their healthful action, and that serious evils must inevitably follow, unless the system be again set right by the timely use of proper remedies.

Keep in mind, that nature is ever endeavoring to expel disease, and preserve the animal economy, and man's needs the assistance of some general restorative—through, yet mild in its action—that will give tone to the system, and act upon the blood—which is the principal life.

#### GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA.

As a purifier of the blood, a restorer of the system, a supporter and preserver of the powers of life, it has no equal. Take it, or the first indication that disease is upon you, will prevent perhaps weeks and months of sickness and suffering.

\* See advertisement.

#### NOTICE.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry, on FRIDAY 29th October, 1852, the entire Estate of James J. Bush late of Benton county, deceased, at his former Residence, consisting of the following property to wit: *Pork and Stock Hogs, seven fine Beef Steers, some cattle, two fine Mares and Mule, three hundred and fifty Barrels of corn, some Oats.* A valuable *Lot in the Town of Oxford, opposite Isbell & McMillan's Store, fronting two streets.* Also, three hundred dollars Railroad Stock.—Also, a valuable TRACT OF LAND CONTAINING 320 ACRES, 185 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation, comfortable Buildings, lasting Spring, and good Range. Situated one mile East of Oxford, on the White Plains road, adjoining lands of Dudley Snow. I will sell at the same time and place FIVE LIKELY NEGROES, Tourey 60 years of age, Tolbert 20, Morris 18, Franklin 10, Rena (a girl) 14 years of age. Any person wishing to see the Land before the day of sale, or wishing any information on the subject can be accommodated by calling on Neal Holland, or myself.

Terms made known on the day of Sale. WILLIAM C. BUSH.

Talladega Watchtower will please copy till day of sale and forward account to W. C. B. Sept. 28, 1852.

#### Postponed Chancery Sale.

UNDERTAKEN by virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of DeKalb county, rendered in favor of the complainant, at June Term, 1853, in the case of Hugh F. Callahan vs. Joshua T. Smith and Samuel D. Smith, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the place of holding Court for said County, on the FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER next, the following described land, to wit: The west half of the north-west fourth of Section twenty, Township ten, Range six, situated in DeKalb county, sold for the purchase money under said decree in favor of the complainant.

J. B. WALDEN, Register &c.

Sept. 28, 1852.

#### LAMBETH HOPKINS.

Warehouse & Commission Merchant.

AT GUYTON, GA.

THE undersigned begs leave to return thanks to the friends and patrons of the late firm of ADAMS & CO., for their liberal support in past years. The firm of Adams, Hopkins & Co., having been dissolved by limitation on the 1st July last, THE WAREHOUSE and COMMISSION BUSINESS (at the same stand in the city of Augusta) will be continued by the undersigned, and he tenders his services to the customers of the old firm, and public. His personal attention will be given to business confided to his care. Particular attention paid to the Storage and Sale of Cotton, and all other Produce; Receiving and Forwarding Goods, and Purchase of Planters' Supplies.

Cash advances made on Produce in Store, when required.

LAMBETH HOPKINS.

Sept. 28, 1852.

J. C. RUPERT, J. C. K. MCLELAND.

M. S. CARRETT

Rupert, Mclelland & Co.,

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALA.

September 16, 1851.



**YORK EMPORIUM.**  
J. ADLER & CO.  
ADLER takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has returned to Jacksonville, associated with KAHN, under the Firm and Style of Adler & Co., and offers "to all the world and the rest of mankind" the most magnificent and unparalleled stock of European and American Staple and Fancy.

**Dry Goods.**  
J. Adler exhibits himself from his long experience in business and his great success heretofore, in supplying the wants of the patrons in this and surrounding counties, that the present purchase will enable him to bring about a re-union with his old friends and thus place it in his power to satisfy their taste for the cheapest at the cheapest possible rates than ever. His stock comprises every article usually found in a well equipped Mercantile Establishment.

**Ready Made Clothing.**  
Hats, Over Coats, Sacks, Dress Suits, Vests, Shirts, Pants &c., then come! come! come!  
Of being, without alloy of any or less. A limited gentleman from top to toe. For all, he has a large stock of Hats and Shoes—Gent's & Children's Shoes—Ladies Shoes of every variety and finish—Brogues &c., then come! come! come!

**THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.**  
The fourth scholastic year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday in October next.

We deem it unnecessary for us to say anything in regard to the character and merits of the Institution. We are willing that the judgment of the large and intelligent audience, assembled from all the surrounding counties, who testified and witnessed its last Examination and Concert, shall be taken in regard to its character and merits.

We have the pleasure to announce our friends and patrons, and the public generally, that the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Rev. James O. Wilson, have now been filled by the appointment of Mr. JOHN WILSON, A. M. and L. D.; chosen from among a number of applications of the very highest character from almost every part of the United States. Mr. J. W. Wilson is a native of the State of Virginia. He is a graduate of an Ohio University; and has been constantly engaged in teaching for several years in Virginia; part of the year in College, and part in schools of the highest character, both male and female. He refers to us Prof. Wm. H. McGuffey, L. L. D., University of Va. Prof. Daniel Reid, University of Indiana. Rev. E. Ballentine, Washington City.

From Mr. Wilson's communications of the above references we feel entirely satisfied that he is a gentleman every way qualified to fill the place of the illustrious predecessor. We hope therefore, that our friends and patrons will not only continue their patronage, but will exert themselves to extend the number of the Institution to their friends and neighbors.

**Fashionable Tailoring.**  
short notice and in the most durable manner. R. H. W. has associated with Mr. P. G. May, a gentleman of experience acknowledged skill and taste, having received the latest Paris, London, New York and Philadelphia Fashions for all and Winter he flatters himself to give all who may favor him with a call.

**ENCOURAGE YOUR CITIZENS.**  
The undersigned having formed a partnership, tender our Mechanical services to the citizens of Oxford, and the county generally.

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**  
A. J. BOYD  
JOHN DOSTER.  
Sept. 21, 1852.

**Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.**  
I WILL sell, at my residence, on the 15th day of October next, to the highest bidder at public outcry, my plantation consisting of ONE THOUSAND AND SEVEN ACRES, about ONE HUNDRED and SEVENTY FIVE ACRES, of which is in a good State of cultivation. Said plantation has a good dwelling house, also a large and well constructed GIN HOUSE; and has plenty of good water. Said plantation is situated on Cane creek, seven miles south of Jacksonville, about four miles south-east of Alexandria, and bounded on the east by the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad. All or a part of said plantation will be sold so as to suit the purchaser—persons wishing to buy land would do well to examine the above Tract before purchasing elsewhere. It can be purchased at private sale before the day above, by calling on me at my residence, or Judge Woods, at Jacksonville. Terms made known on the day.  
ANN ROBINSON.  
Sept. 21, 1852.

**BENTON COUNTY TAX SALE.**  
I WILL sell on Monday, the 3rd day of January next, before the Court House door of said County in the town of Jacksonville, the north east quarter of Section seven, Township fifteen, Range eight adjoining lands belonging to John T. A. Hughes, Wm. J. Hughes and Lindsay Weaver, to pay the Taxes due and unpaid assessed to Nancy D. Griffin for the years 1848 & 1849. Amount of Tax \$36.02.  
G. B. DOUTHITT, T. C.  
Sept. 21, 1852.—3m.

**Railroad Contracts.**  
OFFICE ENGR. DEPARTMENT ALA. & TENN. RIVER RAILROAD.  
Savannah, September 3, 1852.

**PROPOSALS** under seal will be received at the Engineer's Office of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, in Selma and Talladega, until the 1st day of October next, for the Graduation of 35 Sections of that road extending from section 67, near Montgomery, to section 101 inclusive, one and a half miles east of the Coosa river a distance of about 30 miles.

**RANDOLPH SHERIFF SALES.**  
I WILL sell before the court house door, in the Town of Wetumpka, Randolph County, Alabama, on the first Monday in October next, the following described Land to-wit: The north west fourth of the north west fourth of Section six, Township twenty and Range ten. Levied on as the property of William McCormack to satisfy one of his judgments against said McCormack. This 3rd day of September, 1852.

**JOEL T. MORRISON, Sheriff.**  
I SO at the same time and place I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the north half of the north west fourth of Section one, Township eighteen and Range eleven. Levied on as the property of William Hightower, to satisfy one of his judgments against said Hightower. This 3rd day of September, 1852.

**OFFICE OF THE ALA. & TENN. RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.**  
A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Company, held on the 1st of September, inst., it was ordered that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, convene at Shelby Springs, on the 26th day of October next. It was further ordered, that a meeting of the Board of Directors be held at the same place, on the Friday preceding that day.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**  
In the matters of the estate of William A. Shackelford, late of Cherokee county, deceased. Letters of administration upon the goods and chattels, rights and credits of William A. Shackelford, late of said county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of said county of Cherokee, on the 27th day of this (instant) August 1852; All persons having claims against said estate, are required to present the same within the time limited by law or they will be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are hereby notified to pay up.  
RUFUS M. HALL, Administrator, &c.  
Sept. 7, 1852.

**S. M. SATTERFIELD.**  
INFORMS the citizens of ALEXANDRIA, and vicinity, that he has located himself in that place and opened a shop for the purpose of carrying on the business of TAILORING BUSINESS. He will be in receipt of the latest fashions quarterly, and his long experience and thorough knowledge of the business, with other advantages, enables him to assure the public that his work shall be executed in the most fashionable, neat and durable style; and also to express the confident hope and expectation that none who favor him with their patronage will be dissatisfied.  
Alexandria, Aug. 10, 1852.

**Administrator's Sale.**  
By a decree of the Court of Probate for Benton County, Ala., rendered on the 17th day of August 1852, we will  
On Wednesday the 6th Day of October next, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the late Residence of Nathaniel Parks, deceased, all the land belonging to the said deceased Estate, viz: The west half of section 12, township 15, range 7, and the east half of section 11, township 15, range 7, east in the Coosa Land District. A considerable portion of this land is in a fine state of cultivation. A good dwelling, out houses, orchards, and an abundance of pure spring water. Said land is situated about two miles from the Railroad, and eight miles south west of Jacksonville, and a half mile from Alexandria, in a good neighborhood. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine this place, as there are but few places presenting to the planter so many advantages.

**TERMS CREDIT OF ONE TWO AND THREE YEARS.** For further particulars, apply to  
R. M. DICKSON,  
P. M. PARKS,  
Administrators of the Estate of Nathaniel Parks deceased.  
Aug. 24, 1852.

**WATER CURE INSTITUTE.**  
Rockford, Coosa Co. Alabama. CONDUCTED BY DR. COYLE & GORTON. Distance Forty Miles from Montgomery, and Twenty Six from Wetumpka, and situated near the Central Railroad.

THIS establishment is pleasantly situated in a beautiful part of the country, sufficiently remote from the busy hum of commercial enterprise, and at the same time, convenient of access to the Central Railroad, via Montgomery and Wetumpka, or Talladega.

The object of this enterprise is to furnish to the public an all-around Hydropathic Institute in the State of Alabama; the want of which has been seriously felt by those afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and who are about seeking Restoration to Health by the WATER CURE.

Millions of climate and purity of water, combined with the judgment of the Physician, are of the first importance to the successful treatment of Chronic Diseases by Water Cure. The climate in the vicinity of Rockford is truly delightful. The hills and undulating surface of the country, afford a breezy and cooling breeze, which is so prevalent a night that the use of blankets is found to be unnecessary even in the summer months. The numerous springs of fine water, combined with pure air, beautiful and picturesque scenery, and the healthful nature of the climate, are all combined to make up a rare and valuable water cure.

Rate of board at this Hotel, \$20 per month. Boarding can also be obtained in the immediate vicinity at from \$10 to \$20 per month, according to style of dining and attention desired by visitors.

**STATE OF ALABAMA.**  
Benton County.  
Court of Probate for Benton County, State of Alabama, Special Term, September the 10th, A. D. 1852.  
CAME James and Andrew J. Prater, Executors of the estate of John Prater, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for a partial settlement of said estate. Whereupon it is ordered that Saturday the 23rd day of October next, be set apart for examining, auditing and stating said accounts, and allowing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the court house of said County; on Saturday the 23rd day of October next, and object to the making said settlement if they think proper.

**M. P. STOVILL.**  
WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.  
CHARTER, Augusta, Ga., would respectfully inform his old patrons, and the public generally, that he has leased, for a term of years, the New and Extensive FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, situated on Jackson street, between the 1st and 2nd Depots and Broad street, near the Globe Hotel, formerly occupied by Walker & Bryson, and more recently by G. Walker & Son.

The location is an excellent one, being convenient to the Rail Roads, Hotels, Banks, and chief Business houses of the city. Having every facility for business, and the disposition to extend every accommodation to his customers, with a long acquaintance with the interests of the planter, he hopes he may have, not only a continuance, but an increase of the liberal patronage heretofore extended him.

**CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS.**  
In Jacksonville, Ala. THE undersigned having recently purchased the right to "HUBBARD'S PATENT COACH SPRING," a very valuable and unequalled improvement, forming a self-adjusting Spring, for all kinds of carriages, respectfully informs the public, that he is at all times prepared to make Carriages, Rockaways, Barouches, Buggies, &c., in the most neat fashionable and durable style, with or without the improvement above mentioned. He is still at his old stand on main street north-west of the Court House, and has constantly in employment a sufficient number of good workmen to enable him to execute all work in his line to order, with neatness and dispatch, new work as well as all descriptions of repairing.

Persons who may wish to purchase any description of Carriage, will generally find new work on hand, to suit their taste. He will also in future be prepared to convey passengers, at reasonable rates, to any desired point, and also to hire by the day to those who may wish, Barouches, Buggies, &c. He would call special attention to the very valuable patent Spring mentioned above, and inform the public that he is authorized to sell shop and County right for this and several adjoining Counties.

**Valuable Land for Sale.**  
THE undersigned offers for sale on the most reasonable terms the tract of land whereon he now resides, lying eight miles south of Jacksonville, and six north of Oxford, near the Rail Road track. The tract contains one hundred and forty acres, about 70 of which are in cultivation, and several other places adjoining, if a larger farm were desirable. The place is well improved, in a good state of repair, well watered by a good spring, and an abundance of stock water running through. The terms will be made favorable to the purchaser, and if desired a quantity of corn and oats will be sold on the place. Persons who may wish to purchase land, would do well to call and examine this, and ascertain the quality and price.

**W. L. BROWNING.**  
August 17, 1852.—3m.

**SELLING OFF AT COST.**  
To make room for a FALL AND WINTER STOCK. THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of ATLANTA, and the public generally, that he has just returned to the city, after having effected an arrangement with one of the largest wholesale importing houses in the Union, and which will enable him for the future to sell

**DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.**  
at his Stores in ATLANTA, at such Prices as no other establishment can compete with, viz:  
**RETAIL**  
At Wholesale Prices.

Returning my thanks for the patronage heretofore extended, I trust that my new facilities will meet with a continuance of the same.  
S. FRANKFORD.  
August 3, 1852.

**FLEMING & LOWMAN.**  
HAVING associated themselves together in the Blacksmithing Business, they are prepared to execute all work in their line in the best and most durable manner, as well on Buggies and Carriages as plantation work. Their Shop is at the old stand of Fleming and Crow, near door south of W. H. Fleming's CARRIAGE SHOP. They invite a continuance of the customers of the late firm of Fleming and Crow and solicit public patronage generally.  
July 13, 1852.—6m.

**THIRD ANNUAL CIRCULAR OF THE Hardsville Male Academy.**  
Savannah, Ga. The scholastic year for 1852-53 will commence on the 2nd Monday in September, next, under the following

**BOARD OF INSTRUCTORS.**  
A. B. LEVISEE, Principal.  
P. H. GARNSEY, Associate.  
The first session of the year will end with the first week in Feb., and the 2nd session will begin on the next ensuing Monday, and will close with the annual examination on the last Friday before the 4th of July.

The object of Education should be to develop the intellect, to cultivate the sentiments, and to form the character—to give it strength and activity, and thus fit the youth for serving and adorning society. Whoever has only considered the nature of the human mind, knows that this result can only be obtained by a thorough course of systematic discipline, which must be commenced while the mind is yet plastic and easily susceptible, and continued with a steady hand through those early years in which the formation of the character is going on so rapidly. An efficient character is rarely or never a spontaneous growth. The habits of regularity, promptness and continuous exertion, which are so essential in life, are to be acquired, and ought to form a conspicuous part in the scholastic exercises of every student.

The course of instruction in this Institution is designed to embrace First, the study of those subjects which shall make the student thoroughly acquainted with the use of his own language—including various treatises on the subjects of English Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Taste and Oratory, together with Languages, Ancient and Modern. The instruction in this department will be strictly practical, carefully avoiding the flippancy of set questions and answers.

Comparative Philology, in connection with this department, also occasional lectures of a practical character, on each subject, will hold an important place. Secondly, the order of studies embraces a thorough and complete course of Mathematics, including Davies entire series of Mathematical works. The plan of instruction in this department is to require the student himself to demonstrate every thing rigidly. It is the intention to establish in the school during the present year a department of Plane Surveying and Civil Engineering in which young men may learn these important and useful branches practically.

The favorableness of this locality for a school is too well known to require a notice. The pleasantness, convenience and comfortableness are surpassed by none in the State. Boarding facilities are plenty, and will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

**RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION.**  
Primary Class including Orthography and Reading. \$10 00  
Middle Class including Geography, Mental Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic, English Grammar, Theoretical Reading and Declaration. \$15 00  
Junior Class including Rhetoric, Logic, Oratory, Latin and Greek Languages, Higher Mathematics and Composition. \$20 00  
French and German Languages each extra \$5 00  
Incidental expenses. 50  
Tuition will be charged from the time of admission to the close of the session without any deduction for absences except at the option of the Principal.

**A. B. LEVISEE.**  
M. J. M. ROBERTS, Esq.  
B. A. SMOOT, Esq.  
J. A. MALPINE, M. D.  
July 20, 1852.

**FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale the commodious tavern building now occupied by him in Centre, Cherokee County, Ala. He will also if desired sell with the premises, a large lot of household furniture &c. A great bargain can be had by applying to the subscriber soon.  
Wm. A. SHACKLEFORD.  
August 31, 1852.—3t.

**PAIN KILLER.**  
PREPARED according to an approved formula, and of warranted purity. For sale by  
J. H. NISBET & NISBET.  
March 2nd, 1852.

**New Spring and Summer Goods.**  
A Shade Cheaper than the Cheapest. H. WIENGES.  
WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and neighbors to his new assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, which he is now receiving, and will continue to receive throughout the season—  
Consisting in Part of  
Rich plain and colored Jackcoat Muslins, Berce De Laines, Fancy stripes, Paradies, suitable for evening Dresses, Check and stripe Cambrics, French Lawn and Cambric, Hdkfs, Ginghams, Calicoes, Embroidered Swiss Muslins, Linens suitable for men and children wear, Shawls, Hats, Hardware, Crochets, &c. &c. All of which will be offered at greatly reduced prices without fail.  
April 6, 1852.

**WAREHOUSE NOTICE, 1852.**  
GILMER & CO.  
Warehouse & Commission Merchants  
FIRE-PROOF COTTON SHEDS AND CLOSE STORAGES.  
THE undersigned beg to tender their thanks to their friends and the public generally for their past liberal support, and hope, by prompt attention to the interest of their patrons, to give full satisfaction, and merit a further extension of their business. They have now in course of erection a NEW FIRE-PROOF COTTON WAREHOUSE, situated on the property so well known as Bibb & Nickels' Warehouse, which, for convenience, will be unequalled by any other in the city, and also a NEW CLOSE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, situated immediately in front of their old stand. With these additions to their present large capacity for storage, they may safely promise to their customers that their Cotton and other produce will be well sheltered and taken care of.

From the locality of their Warehouse—immediately on the bank of the river—they are enabled to offer extra inducements as to promptness and dispatch in their shipping department, as well as security in case of fire.  
Special attention given to the sale of Cotton.  
All consignments of Cotton per Railroad received free of drayage to the shipper.  
They offer for sale, at the lowest market prices—  
6000 pieces best Kentucky Bagging, 6000 coils " " Rope, 12000 lbs. " " Twine, 5000 bales India Bagging.  
Montgomery, Ala., GILMER & CO.  
May 18, 1852.

**IRON WORKS.**  
THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron and Castings for good Merchantable Iron, delivered at their establishment, at Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala.  
GOODE & MOORE.  
July 8, 1851.

**NORRISVILLE Manufacturing Company.**  
HICKS & LOYD, thankful for past patronage, would inform their old friends and the public generally, that they have sold their stand and moved down to Norrisville two miles below, on Cane Creek, five miles from Alexandria, on the Stage road from Jacksonville to Talladega. They have associated themselves with E. G. MORRIS, where they are prepared to make WAGGONS AND BUGGIES, also Window Sash, Blinds, Doors and Mantles for Houses; Bed Steeds, &c. Also, Machinery for Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Smelters, Wool Cards; Gearing for Thrashers, for Field or Gin Houses; Wheat Fans, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers &c.—They will have ready for the present crop, a large lot of Spike Cylinder Thrashers, with and without Gear, and windmill blades. Thrashers, one of the simplest and best machines for the price in use, which they will sell low for cash or on time to solvent men.

They are now erecting a large Manufacturing Establishment for the purpose of making all of the above named articles, and many others by machinery, of which timely notice will be given.

Address, the people's humble servants,  
MORRIS, HICKS & CO.  
ALEXANDRIA, ALABAMA.  
E. G. MORRIS,  
HINAH HICKS,  
J. R. LOYD,  
MAY 11, 1852.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LAND.**  
I will sell on MONDAY THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER 1852, before the court house door in the Town of Ashville St. Clair county Alabama, at public outcry to the highest bidder, an acre of twelve mowms, in pursuance to an order of the Hon. Probate Court for said county of St. Clair, the west half of the south east fourth, and the north east fourth of the north east fourth of Section 21, of township 14 of range 4, east in the Huntsville Land district, as the property of the estate of Abraham Cox late of said county deceased. Note and approved security required for the purchase money.

**AARON COX.**  
Sole sur. Adm'r of said Abraham Cox dec'd.  
Aug. 17, 1852.—5t.  
GEO. W. TARTLTON, JOHN WHITING, TARTLTON & WHITING, Commission Merchants, MOBILE, ALABAMA.

**Perfumery and Cosmetics.**  
COLOGNE (Bell) Extra for the Handkerchief, Pomatum, Rose, Bears and Macassar Oil, Hair dye, Toilet powders, Shaving and Toilet Soaps &c., for sale by  
HENDRICK & NISBET.  
March 9, 1852.

**LITTLE'S VERMIFUGE.**  
A SURE REMEDY FOR CHILDREN OF WORMS, REQUIRING NO OTHER MEDICINE TO FOLLOW ITS USE. PRICE 25 CTS. AND LARGE BOTTLES \$1.  
THE frequent applications that have been made for it, by the parent, cannot be supplied otherwise than at the present rates, which is less than half the price that any one else offers a medicine for the kind, at all to be trusted.

People of the southern and western States where so much of it is wanted, be aroused to your interest and pay this medicine, for in hundreds of cases it will destroy a worm's life, and save your children's lives besides. Do not be outdone, do not wait until a child is almost dead with worms, before having recourse to it, for nothing is so certain to save a child's life as to keep a bottle of this medicine in the house. In most cases, it will be realized that they only had worms but are soon cured by this course. If Scarlatina, Measles, or any other inflammation of the bowels is likely to go through a family, the children should all take the Vermifuge; for if any have worms it will prove much harder with them, if not fatal. From the effects of worms children very often die, when it is attributed to other ailments. A few doses of this medicine given to a child, will secure it from that danger, and the occurrence of any violent symptoms from such causes, as spasms, convulsions, &c. (SEE PAMPHLET.)

Moscow, Ga., Jan. 1851.  
Having given Dr. Little's Vermifuge frequently, I take pleasure in stating that it is just the thing to be kept and used in families. In one case recently a negro child discharged over one hundred and fifty worms from taking two doses. In no instance have I known it given but with most excellent effect, and in this part of the country is much used.  
(Signed) BENJAMIN PEE.  
Talladega Co.

Dr. Little—Dear Sir: I have prescribed your Vermifuge in several cases, and finding its efficacy in procuring it superior to Fambrook's, Perry's "Dew dew," or any other I have ever used.  
(Signed) JOHN S. SEARCY, M. D.  
Dr. Little—Sir: I have used Fambrook's and Constock's Vermifuge, as well as your preparation, in my family. I have found yours much superior to either of them, in the several cases I have given it. In fact, it fully answers the purpose without anything else besides, is not unpleasant for children to take.  
(Signed) JAMES S. SANDERS.  
Another statement where the Vermifuge has been recently introduced—  
"Jacksonville," Nov. 1850.

Dr. Little's Vermifuge has entirely taken place of the Dew dew and Fambrook's Vermifuge, in this part of the country, which has exceeded beyond all expectation, and I do not hesitate to say it is superior to anything I ever saw to relieve children of worms, &c.  
T. H. BURNS, P. M.  
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.  
And avoid the use of Substitutes.  
The face simile of the signature of Dr. W. G. LITTLE, will be found upon the outside wrapper of each of his Medicines.  
Sold, Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietor at his Manufacturing Depot, Philadelphia, and Macon, Ga.

In Jacksonville, by Wienges and the Druggist, and Agents & Druggists generally, throughout the Southern States.  
N. B.—These Medicines are not like the quack nostrums from the North, good for everything, but will assuredly cure the diseases that they are prescribed for.

Look to your own interest.—Dr. Little's Vermifuge is put up in glass, double size of any other, is given in the evening, requires nothing but a glass of water, and is not at all disagreeable, and is not at all dangerous to the system. Price 25 cts. and \$1.  
May 11, 1852.—2t.

**Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.**  
THE great remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Sprains, Kings Evil, White Swelling, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatsoever.  
Where this Plaster is applied an instant cure. It has been beneficial in cases of Rheumatism, such as Pain and Weakness in the Stomach, Weak Weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain or weakness in the back or sides should be without it. Married ladies in delicate situations, find great relief from indigestion wearing this Plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, coughs, phthisis, and affection of the Lungs in their primary stages. It destroys inflammation by respiration.  
The following commendation is from an agent residing at Trenton, Tenn.  
TRENTON, Gibson Co. Tenn., Nov. 7, '49.  
MEARS, SCOTLAND & MEARS—Gentlemen: The Hebrew Plaster is becoming popular in this section. There is a lady in this county, who says she would not be without the Plaster for five hundred dollars a year. She was afflicted for some time with an enlargement of the spleen, which gave her a great deal of pain. The swelling pain had extended up nearly to the armpit, and was so severe she could hardly breathe. She was confined for a considerable time, during which she was attended by some of our best physicians, but they gave her no relief. She procured a box of Hebrew Plaster, and it relieved her almost immediately, and now she keeps a supply of it on hand constantly. These facts you are at liberty to use as you think proper—they are substantially true.  
Respectfully, yours, &c.  
JESSE J. WELLS.  
BeWARE of Counterfeits and Base Imitations!  
The subscribers are the only general agents in the Southern States for the sale of this truly valuable Plaster; and, in order to prevent purchasers being imposed on by a counterfeit article, they invite particular attention to the following marks on the packages:  
1. The Plaster is put up in glass, engineered bottomed boxes, soldered in.  
2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with accompanying record of date to E. Taylor Rochester.  
Also take Notice  
That the genuine has the signature of E. TAYLOR on the steel plate engraved label, on the top of each box to imitate which will be prosecuted as forgery.  
The counterfeit is coarsely put up, in imitation of the old labels, and is sold by several dealers in medicine in this city for the genuine article.  
Beware of It—It is Worthless.  
SCOVILL & WEADE,  
110 Charles St., N. Orleans.  
Only agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders and applications for agencies must invariably be addressed.  
Sold by Holke & Abernathy Jacksonville, Ala.; Dickson & Green Alexandria, W. R. J. Burnett Cedar Bluff; Young and Hughes Gadsden, Byers & Rowan Ashville, J. G. L. Huey Talladega.  
BARRY & Bro., Rome, Ga.  
April 20, 1852.—4m.

**Coughs, Colds &c.**  
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, Louien's Indian Expectant, Bartholomew's Pink Expectant Syrup and Hulse's Syrup of Tar. for sale by  
HENDRICK & NISBET.  
March 9, 1852.

**APPLE Vinegar, Porter, Brandy, A Port and Sherry Wine, Lemon Syrup &c., for sale by**  
HENDRICK & NISBET.  
March 9, 1852.



**LAW NOTICES**  
**Whitley & Ellis.**  
HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.  
Office Row, No. 53, Jacksonville, Alabama.  
C. C. WHITLEY, January 5, '52.  
G. C. ELLIS.

**Turnley & Davis.**  
**Attorneys at Law,**  
AND  
**Solicitors in Chancery.**  
WILL attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.  
ADDRESS  
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.  
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.  
March, 5, 1851.

**James A. McCampbell,**  
**Attorney at Law.**  
AND  
**Solicitor in Chancery.**  
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.  
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.  
February 25,

**W. B. MARTIN.**  
DESIRES no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State.  
Office No. 8, Office Row.  
May 6, 1851. 1y

**B. F. PORTER.** W. J. HARALTON.  
**PORTER & HARALTON,**  
**Attorneys at Law.**  
WILL practice in the Counties of DeKalb, Cherokee, St. Clair, Marshall, Benton, Jackson and Madison, and in the Supreme Court of Alabama. They will promptly attend to any business confided to their professional management.  
Office at Lebanon, DeKalb County, Alabama.  
April 6, 1852.

**Martin & Forney.**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.  
WILL practice in all the courts in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Randolph and Talladega, and in the Supreme Court of the State.  
Office formerly occupied by Walker & Martin.  
JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52.  
W. L. FORNEY. 1f

**Walden & McSpadden,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
AND  
**Solicitors in Chancery.**  
WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and Jackson.  
Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala. January 13, 1852.

**THOMAS & COBB,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
AND  
**Solicitors in Chancery.**  
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.  
ASHVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

**Girart Hewitt,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
AND  
**Solicitor in Chancery.**  
ASHVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.  
WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.  
April 15, 1851. 1y

**B. T. POPE,**  
**Attorney at Law.**  
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.  
WILL hereafter attend the Circuit courts of Benton, Cherokee, Jackson and Marshall, and as heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery courts of St. Clair, Blount and DeKalb counties, and the Supreme court of the State.  
Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

**J. L. C. DANNER,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
AND  
**Solicitor in Chancery.**  
HAVING resigned his office, tenders his services in the practice of the Law, in the Counties of Randolph, Chambers, Talladega and Benton.  
Office west from the court-house, Wetowee Ala.  
Feb. 10, 1852. 6m

**JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.**  
THE undersigned having taken the Tavern recently occupied by A. Cantrel, on the south-east corner of the public square in Jacksonville, respectfully informs the public generally, that he is prepared for the accommodation of regular boarders and transient customers. It is his purpose, that his table shall at all times be supplied with the best that the country affords. His stables shall also have an abundant supply of provender, and be provided with prompt and attentive ostlers. No efforts or expense shall be spared on his part for the comfort and convenience of his customers, and to render his house worthy of extensive patronage.  
C. SUBLETT.  
Oct. 14, 1851.

**PARRELLS** celebrated Arabian and Louisiana Cuckoo Linnets, for speons, bruisers, &c., of both Man and Horse, also Hewes and Hays linament &c., for sale by  
**HENDRICK & NISBET**  
March 9, 1852.

**ROME DIRECTORY.**  
**W. JOHNSON**  
RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to his old Customers and the public for their past patronage, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, he pledges himself to give his entire attention to his business—all orders for articles wanted will meet with prompt attention, he will always be found at his Ware Rooms there to give attention to the reception of Cotton or orders—or at his repository ready to fit you out with a Buggy or Carriage.  
Sept. 14, 1852.

**PECK & BRANDON.**  
**DEALERS IN DRY GOODS.**  
HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, in the Granite Building, formerly occupied by William Johnson, Broad street, Rome, Ga.  
Sept. 14, 1852.

**NEW GOODS.**  
**PECK & BRANDON**  
ARE now receiving and will continue to receive during the season. Making their stock complete for the Fall and Winter trade, a General assortment of Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Saddlery, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs, Groceries, Nails, Iron, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Onions, and Cotton Goods. Also a fine lot of Tobacco which they offer and sell low for cash. Please call and look before purchasing, as we make no charge for showing Goods in the Granite Building, formerly occupied by William Johnson, on Broad street, Rome Georgia.  
Sept. 14, 1852.

**OWEN & FARRELL**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS  
Oils, DYE STUFFS, &c.  
Opposite the Post Office, Broad St.  
ROME GEORGIA.  
May 24, 1852—1y.

**ROBERT BATTEY,**  
**DRUGGIST, ROME GA.**  
TENDERS his acknowledgements for the very liberal share of public patronage heretofore extended to him. He still keeps a full assortment of MEDICINES of the choicest quality, which he offers on very accommodating terms at his old stand under the *Choice Hotel*.  
May 25, 1852—1y.

**HARDWARE STORE.**  
**ROBERT T. McCAY** has just received from New York and Philadelphia a large and splendid assortment of all kinds of HARDWARE, which is offered to the public at such rates as will give universal satisfaction; his stock embraces every thing in the Hardware line, consisting in part of IRON of all kinds, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, CARPENTERS, MASONS, and FARMING IMPLEMENTS IN GENERAL.  
A complete and splendid stock of all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, Axes, Springs, Shafts, Patent leather, Enamelled do., Stirrups, Dogs, Pitman Irons, every variety of Steel, Mill Saws, X Cut do., and the largest and best assortment of SHOT GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS ever brought to this country.  
Counter and Platform Scales of all kinds, Block Tin Ware, a most beautiful article consisting of Bird Covers, Urns, Gelsy and Mallow Moulds, Steak Dishs, &c., also all kinds of Japanned Tin Ware. Together with a large lot of Knives and Forks with descriptions of Pocket Knives, Razors, Files, Augers, etc. Embracing every thing usually found in an extensive Hardware Store.  
Also, Farmers Tools of all kinds—Straw Cutters, the most complete article ever made—impossible to get out of order, and cuts like a charm.  
Merchants and others buying to sell again will find it to their interest to give me a call. Planters and others are particularly requested to call and examine my Goods before purchasing elsewhere. Being exclusively engaged in Hardware, and buying my goods direct from the Importers and Manufacturers, I flatter myself I can sell at a lower price than any other dealer in the city.  
JOHN P. SHELLEY.  
May 25, 1852—1y.

**JOHN R. STANFORD** and **ALEX. G. PITNER.**  
**Stanford & Pitner,**  
**ROME, GEORGIA.**  
THE subscribers have opened a large Stock of  
**NEW GOODS.**  
In the two-story Brick house opposite the Hillburn House, suitable for Dealers and Farmers, selected in Charleston and New York, and will keep constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, Domestic Cotton Yarns, Saddles, Bridles, Horse Collars, Halters, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Red Cord, Well Ropes and Plow lines.  
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Syrup, Biscuit, Crackers, and other Family Groceries; N. E. Rum, Gin, Monongahela, Rye and Corn Whisky; Cognac Brandy; Madeira, Tonnelle, Malaga, Port and Champagne Wines, together with other superior old Wines, Brandies and Whiskies.  
They have also made arrangements to order from the North for Planters, all kinds of improved  
Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Scythes, Sickles, Shovels, Chains, Manure and Hay Forks, Rakes, and all other kinds of Agricultural Implements, of the most approved and latest inventions.  
They hope for a liberal patronage, and will devote their best attention to give satisfaction to their customers.  
May 25, 1852—1y.

**Alexander & Trammell,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
Rome, Georgia

**ROME DRUG STORE.**  
In the House formerly occupied by Stevenson and Duncan.  
W. L. are now receiving and opening direct from Importers, a large and well selected stock of  
**DRUGS,**  
of the purest character, all of which we will warrant and propose to sell on the most accommodating terms at whole sale and retail. We would call the special attention of Physicians of Cherokee, Georgia, and Alabama, as we think we can furnish as good articles and on as good terms as any where this side of Charleston. Our assortment very fine, consisting of the following articles:  
Alcohol, Antimonials, Mercurials, Acids, Creosote, Calomel, Eng. and Am. Opium, Morphine, Sulph. Quinine, Iodine, Potash, Nitrate, Silver, Phos. Calc. Precipit. Chloroform.  
Alcoholic extracts, a full variety—and a general assortment of the latest and most approved medicines and chemicals. Surgical Instruments, Dental files and sockets, gold and tin foil, paints, oils, dye stuffs, varnishes, putty, sash class of every size perfume, of the finest quality, brushes of every style, spices, essential oils, fancy soaps, sperm and adamantine candles, sperm and Lin oil, burning fluid, camellia and pearl starch. Physicians' office furniture, stationary fine variety, fine chewing tobacco, extra fine cigars, macaroni, Scotch and rapeseed snuff fine French chocolate, garden seed of every variety, Burning Fluid and Camphine, and a fine selection of brandy and choice medicinal wines. Also, a good assortment of Thompsonian medicines, and all the most approved and popular medicines a variety of fancy articles and all other articles to be found in the Drug list line.  
Dr. S. B. PEARCE & CO.  
May 25, 1852

**HILBURN HOUSE,**  
**ROME, GEORGIA.**  
**Wm. Ketcham, (Proprietor.)**  
N. B. No drumming for passengers at the House; a competent person will be at the Cars to take charge of all Baggage pointed out to him.  
No Omnibus runs to this House, the distance being less than 100 yards. In bad weather, a Carriage will convey our passengers to and from the Rail Road.  
Rome, Ga., Nov. 20, 1851.

**JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & CO'S.**  
**CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.**  
**ROME GEORGIA.**  
ON hand and constantly receiving every variety of fashionable Carriages and Buggies, which they will sell as low as can be bought in any Southern market.  
Sept. 14, 1852.

**WARE HOUSE**  
AND  
**Commission Merchants,**  
**ROME, GEORGIA.**  
THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into a partnership, for the purpose of doing a Warehouse and Commission Business, under the firm and style of M. A. STOVALL, & Co. They will have completed by the first of September, 1852, a large and commodious Ware House, immediately in the centre of the business part of Rome, where they will be prepared to receive, store, and sell any species of merchandise; Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Beans, &c. &c. They will also make liberal advances on cotton or other produce in store, or will ship the same to Charleston, Savannah or Augusta, charging only the legal rate of interest on the amount advanced. From the long experience of one of the firm in the Commission Business, they flatter themselves they present advantages to planters sending produce to this point, not surpassed by any House in Rome. Their charges will correspond with those of other Houses in the city.  
M. A. STOVALL,  
J. H. LUMPKIN,  
H. S. PRINTUP.  
Checks on New York or Charleston at sight sold, and advances made on cotton or other produce, either stored or shipped by  
DAN'L S. PRINTUP, Agent.  
114 St. of So. Ca., at Rome Geo.  
August 31, 1852.

**SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA**  
**THE STEAMBOAT COMPANY**  
OF GEORGIA.  
Having thoroughly overhauled, still continuing to run the following Steamers, as above, viz:  
DAVID L. ADAMS, (Iron.)  
CHATHAM, (Iron.)  
THOS. S. METCALF, TENNESSEE.  
Which, with low-boats and lighters, afford unequalled facilities for transportation of freight to the interior of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, in connection with the Rail Roads.  
The elegant steam-boat D. L. ADAMS will connect with the steamships Florida and Alabama—landings freight by them in 5 days from New York to Augusta.  
Freight, (now taken at reduced rates), will be forwarded free of commission.  
In order to prevent detention or miscarriage, bills of lading should be addressed to  
GEO. H. JOHNSTON,  
President, Savannah, Ga.  
JOHN A. MOORE,  
Agent, Augusta, Ga.  
July 1, 1852—1y.

**RECTORS.**  
Savannah.  
GEO. H. JOHNSTON, W. C. O. DRISCOLL, ANDREW LEW. CHA'S GREEN, EDW'D PADDELFORD, JOSEPH S. FAY, JOSEPH WASHBURN.  
Augusta.  
J. R. BURLEY, S. HOPKINS, J. S. METCALF, E. SHERMAN, JAMES HOPKINS, G. M. NEWTON.  
**BEST** Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Scotch and Macaboy Snuff Cigars &c., for sale by  
**HENDRICK & NISBET.**  
March 9, 1852.

**CHARLESTON DIRECTORY.**  
Important to Planters, Merchants, Professional Men, &c.  
**GEORGE OATES**  
PIANO, FORTÉ, BOOK AND MUSIC STORES.  
234-236 King St., Charleston, S. C.  
SOLE Agent for the following Emigrant Piano Forte Manufacturers:  
1. P. ERARD of Paris and London, (founded 1853) to whom was awarded the Only Gold Prize Council Medal at the Great Exhibition of all Nations in London 1851, for the best Piano Forte made in the world. The judges were the most eminent composers of all countries.  
2. BACON & RAVEN, New York, to whom was awarded the Gold Medal at the Exhibition of the Franklin Institute, New York.  
3. H. & F. HAZELTON—Grand action Pianos, New York  
4. DUBORS & WARRESIER of New York, who have been making for the southern climate 38 years.  
5. A. H. GALE & Co., New York, who received the Gold Medal from the Franklin Institute Phila.  
All the new Music published in the United States for Pianos, Guitar, Violin, Organ, &c. Melodeons from all the celebrated makers at Factory prices.  
Harp, Violin and Guitar Strings of the first quality. Every thing sold, warranted to be as represented—and all articles offered at the lowest prices for cash or good city acceptances.  
The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere they will find it greatly to their interest to do so. Remember the numbers—234 and 236 King St., at the bend.  
GEORGE OATES.  
June 1, 1852—1y.

**Travelers are invited to call at**  
**WELCH'S FASHIONABLE FURNISHING STORE FOR GENTLEMEN,**  
Cor. Meeting and Market Streets, Near the Charleston Hotel, CHARLESTON, S. C.  
**SHIRTS!**  
FINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS, made in the Latest Fashion, and of the best Materials, superior workmanship and DANKIN'S CELEBRATED PATTERN.  
W. A. DANKIN is the original inventor of the system of cutting Shirts by measurement.  
DANKIN'S PATTERN has received the unqualified commendation of gentlemen in all parts of the United States, and has been pronounced perfect.  
The superiority of DANKIN'S Pattern over all the imitations of it, is universally acknowledged. The yoke is neatly fitted to the neck and shoulders without seams, and consequently does not chafe and annoy the wearer.  
Gentlemen's Measures taken, and Shirts made to Order at short Notice.  
Also, for Sale UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS of Silk, Cotton Woolen and other desirable kinds.  
Shoulder Braces, Dressing Gowns, Russia Belts, Suspenders, Half Hose, Gloves, Cravats and ready made Handkerchiefs, hemmed Stocks, Cane, Umbrellas, Soap, Perfumery.  
And a great variety of other GOODS suitable for Gentlemen.  
The prices at this Establishment are moderate and uniform—and the business so conducted as to secure the custom of those who once purchase from us.  
June 1, 1852—1y.

**B. W. & J. P. FORCE & Co.,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
No. 21 Hayne-Street, Charleston, S. C.  
BENJ. W. FORCE,  
JOHN P. FORCE,  
BENJ. CONLEY.  
June 1, 1852—1y.

**PAVILION HOTEL,**  
By H. L. BUTTERFIELD,  
Meeting St. Charleston, S. C.  
June 1, 1852—1y.

**NOTICE.**  
THANKFUL for past favors, and hoping that a generous public will sustain me in my effort to introduce *MAST* factories in the South, I take this method to inform the public that I am making *Factory Thread*, that the best judges pronounce equal to any in the North if not superior, which I will sell low for cash, or on time to practical men or in exchange for Cotton—Mallory's Mill, Benton County, Choccoloe Valley.  
Wm. MALLORY.  
March 30, 1852

**TALLADEGA PLANK ROAD STAGE LINE.**  
**James E. Powell, Proprietor.**  
LEAVES Montgomery daily at 5 a. m., via Wetumpka, Nixburg, (or Leonard's) Socapatoy, (or Bradford), Sylva, Georgia, Marietta, (or Talladega) by 7 o'clock, p. m., same day; thence six times a week via Alexander, Jacksonville and Cave Springs to Rome, Ga., by 8 p. m., next day.  
Time: Mont. to Tal. (90 miles) 14 hours.  
Tal. to Rome, (180 " ) 30 "  
The Central Plankroad over which the line runs is now completed to Sylva, Georgia—distance from Montgomery seventy miles.  
The remainder of the staging is over the finest natural road and through the most picturesque country in the South. The public are assured of good coaches and teams, and accommodating drivers.  
Fare to Rome, Ga. \$12 50  
" Jacksonville 10 00  
" Talladega 6 50  
" Wetumpka. 1 00  
For passage apply to JOHN G. MOORE, Montgomery Hall, and R. G. WALKER, Exchange Hotel.  
August 31, 1852.

**GREAT SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN U. States Mail Steamship Line.**  
Via CHARLESTON to NEW YORK, THROUGH IN 60 to 66 Hours!!  
Days of leaving Charleston: WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS after the Arrival of the Steamer from Savannah.  
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMERS UNION, Capt. Richard Adams, 1500 Tons; MARION, Capt. M. Berry, 1500 Tons; SOUTHERNER, Capt. W. Foster, 1500 Tons; JAS. ADGER, Capt. J. DICKSON, 1500 Tons. THESE STEAMERS having elegant state-room accommodations, and every convenience on board, tables supplied with every luxury, and the officers amiable and accomplished gentlemen, who have proved themselves good seamen from the very successful passages the ships have already made. Travelers by this line may expect every possible comfort and accommodation. Cabin passage \$25—Steerage \$8. For passage apply to the Agent at Charleston, HENRY MISSKON, Cor. East Bay and Adger's Wharves. March 2, 1852—1y.

**Through Fare from Charleston to Baltimore \$17.50, to Philadelphia \$19, and to New York \$20.**  
The great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C.  
LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens st. daily, AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN CARS, via WILMINGTON, N. C., from which point two daily trains are dispatched at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; THE 8 O'CLOCK ONLY connecting at WELDON, N. C., with the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road to Norfolk, hence by steamers to Baltimore, and both trains connecting at Weldon with the lines to PETERSBURG, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.  
The public is respectfully informed that the steamers of these lines, are in first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order, (the Wilmington and Weldon, as well as the Seaboard and Roanoke having been recently re-laid with heavy iron rails) thereby securing both safety and despatch. By these routes passengers avail themselves of the first train may reach Baltimore in 40 hours, Philadelphia in 45 hours, and New York in 50 hours; and by the second train may arrive in Baltimore in 50 hours, Philadelphia in 56 hours, and New York in 61 1/2 hours.  
Through Tickets can also be had from Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the Company, foot of Laurens st., Charleston, S. C., to whom please apply.  
March 30, 1852.

**NEW YORK & SAVANNAH Steam-Ship Line,**  
WEEKLY.  
The new and splendid Steam-Ships Florida, Capt. LYON.  
Alabama, Capt. LUDLOW.  
Belonging to the New York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company.  
On and after the 11th January will leave Savannah and New York every Saturday until further notice. These ships are of 1,300 tons register, and unsurpassed in comfort, safety and speed. Cabin passage \$25—day in advance. PADELFORD, FAY & CO., SAVANNAH.  
S. L. MITCHELL, 194 Front street, Agent N. Y. Savannah, Ga. Oct. 17, '51. 1y

**McDaniels, Mitchell & Hulsey,**  
WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ATLANTA, GA.  
Ware-House conveniently situated on Hunter st. Strictly Fire-Proof and abundantly commodious.  
—ALSO—  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and the various necessary articles. Desire to return thanks for liberal patronage heretofore, and will trust a continuance.  
J. O. McDANIEL, J. A. W. MITCHELL, F. E. McDANIEL, E. J. HULSEY.  
May 25, 1852—1y.

**WASHINGTON HALL,**  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.  
BEING situated almost equidistant from the Macon and Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable place for Travelers, while sojourning at this point. Meals will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of Visitors.  
JAMES LOYD, Proprietor.  
June 1, 1852—1y

**JOB PRINTING,**  
OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUCH AS—  
Pamphlets, Circulars, Bill Heads, Blank Notes, Labels, &c. &c., neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of the "REPUBLICAN," Jacksonsville, Alabama.  
Orders respectfully solicited.

**Brushes.**  
WHITE Wash, Masons, Paint, Varnish, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Flesh, Shoe and Camel hair brushes, Sash tools &c., for sale by  
**HENDRICK & NISBET.**  
March 9, 1852.

**RISLEY'S** Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and Lough's Great Panacea, for sale by  
**HENDRICK & NISBET.**  
March 9, 1852.

**Sarsaparilla.**  
OLD JACOB & S. S. TOWNSEND, Sarsaparilla and Riskey's, for sale by  
April 8, 1851. HOKK & ABERNATHY

**AUGUSTA DIRECTORY.**  
**PIANO FORTES.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public to their assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany PIANO FORTES, from the well known and justly celebrated Manufacturers of *Dacon & Raven, A. H. Gale & Co.* and *Dubois & Seabury*, N. York, which are warranted in every respect, to be at least fully equal to any instruments manufactured in this country or Europe.  
The subscribers would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest patrons and fashions, and fresh from the manufacturers. For sale at very low prices for cash or city acceptance at  
**GEORGE A. OATES & CO'S**  
Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broad St., Augusta, Ga.  
June 8, 1852—1y.

**BONES & BROWN,**  
[Successors to J. and S. Bones & Co.]  
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.  
June 22, 1852. Augusta, Ga.

**COSGROVE & BRENNAN,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS.  
Near the Mansion House, Formerly Keers and Hope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.  
Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash.  
April 20, 1852—1y

**J. M. NEWBY & Co.,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Ready-Made CLOTHING. Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.  
Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.  
J. M. N. & Co. are receiving their Fall and Winter STOCK OF CLOTHING. Gentlemen can find at this Establishment, every article necessary for their Wardrobe. Having paid strict attention to the Purchase and manufacture of their goods, they can offer them at the lowest prices.  
Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars, Stocks, Merino and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.  
With their weekly receipt of all the new styles of Goods from New York, they can offer their customers advantages they have not heretofore enjoyed. Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine.  
April 20, 1852—1y.

**F. A. Holman & Co.,**  
Direct Importers of CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE—and will sell at bills at Charleston prices.  
April 20, 1852. 1y

**G. W. FERRY & Co.,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN HATS, Caps, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Masonic Hall building, between the Globe and United States Hotels, Broad St., Augusta, Ga.  
G. W. F. & Co., beg leave to call the attention of Merchants and Planters of Alabama, visiting Augusta, to their extensive and well selected stock of Hats, Caps, Bonnets and Umbrellas, to which they receive weekly additions.  
From their connection with manufacturers, they are able to offer the above articles at prices which will successfully compete with prices in Charleston or N. York. They challenge a comparison with other markets.  
April 20, 1852—1y

**DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.**  
**Hickman, Wescott & Co.,**  
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.  
KEEP constantly on hand a large and splendid stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they will sell as low as they can be sold in any of the Southern States.  
April 20, 1852. 1y

**BAKER & HART,**  
WHOLESALE GROCER'S AUGUSTA, GA.  
WE keep constantly on hand a Large and well Selected Stock of All Goods in our Line, which are purchased in the best markets, upon the most favorable terms, and would ask our country friends to give us a call when visiting our city.  
Particular attention is given to the filling of orders, and the lowest prices charged at all times—we also, receive Cotton and all produce from our customers.  
April 20, 1852—1y.

**NEW ESTABLISHMENT.**  
**City Drug Store,**  
AUGUSTA, GA.  
3rd door below Ga. R. Road Bank.  
THE under signed has constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of FRESH AND GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., which he offers low for cash.  
Also, a full assortment of FRESH and GENUINE GARDEN, GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS, suited to every season—Guano Land Pastor, (or Fester Plaster,) to all of which he invites the attention of his country friends.  
All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.  
April 20, 1852—1y W. HAYNES.

**Augusta Seed Store.**  
THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE, is removed to the first door above the State Bank, and nearly opposite United States and Globe Hotels, where the subscriber has received, and will continue to receive throughout the season, his stock of fresh and genuine Garden SEEDS, crop 1851.  
Allowance made to country dealers. Red and White CLOVER SEED, Blue GRASS, TIMOTHY, UNION SET'S, Giant ASPRAGUS BOOTS, FLOW. ER SEEDS, BULBS, &c.  
May 25, 1853. J. H. SERVICE.

**GLOBE HOTEL,**  
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.  
By L. S. MORRIS.  
April 20, 1852. 1y

**W. E. Jackson & Co.,**  
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, &c.: Masonic Hall Building.  
Prompt and special attention given to orders, and bills filled at Charleston prices. New Goods received daily. April 20, '52. 1y

**GREAT SALE.**  
THE subscribers are now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, the largest and best assortment of COMBS, BUTTONS, PINS, NEEDLES, Razors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c. Together with an elegant stock of SUSPENDERS, PURSES, Deader, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles, &c. Also, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, of every style and pattern, together with full and cheap stock of School and Miscellaneous BOOKS—PAPER, INK, &c.  
Owing to the great scarcity of many of the above articles, the subscribers are determined to sell at a lower price than any other establishment in the country. Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves.  
DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY.  
April 20, '52—1y Augusta, Ga.

**LEIGH, TUCKER & PERKINS**  
—PREMIUM—  
**DAQUETIAN GALLERY**  
BROAD ST., (Opposite United States and Globe Hotels.) AUGUSTA, GA.  
Citizens and Strangers are invited to visit the Gallery, and examine their specimens. Daguerreotype materials constantly on hand, at a small advance on New York prices. May 25, 1852—1y

**NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.**  
**J. Taylor, Jr., & Co.**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York prices—Opposite Wright, Nichols and Company, Broad street, Augusta, Ga. Call and examine. April 20, 1852. 1y

**ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.**  
Warehouse & Commission Merchants, AUGUSTA, GA.  
AND  
**F. T. WILLIS & O.**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SAVANNAH, GA.  
THE subscribers continue the Commission Business in the name of the above firms at Augusta and Savannah, where they are prepared to give strict attention to the Storage and sale of Cotton and other Produce, Purchase of Merchandise, and Receiving and Forwarding Goods. Cash advances made on produce in store. Address as above.

**JOHN M. ADAMS.**  
LAMBERT HOPKINS, FRANCIS T. WILLIS. REFER TO  
E. L. WOODWARD, Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 9, 1851. 1y

**H. & J. B. Moore,**  
Successor to Moore & Davis, Opposite Globe Hotel, Augusta, Ga. DIRECT IMPORTER AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Hardware, Iron Steel, Table and Spring Cutlery. TANNERS, SMITHS and CARPENTERS TOOLS, Agricultural Implements, Guns, Pistols, &c.  
April 20, 1852—1y.

**W. & J. NELSON,**  
DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC Liquors, Wines, Cigars, &c. OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia. All orders will be strictly attended to, and the lowest prices charged. N. B.—Agents for Fairbanks' patent Platform and Counter Scales. April 20, 1852—1y.

**D. Antignac, Evans & Co.,**  
Warehouse and Commission Merchants AUGUSTA, GA.  
CONTINUE to transact the above business in all its branches, at their extensive Fire Proof Warehouse, situated immediately at Georgia Rail Road Depot, where they receive Cotton per Rail Road without charge for drayage. Office and Salesroom on Broad Street. Liberal cash advances made on produce in store.  
Orders for Planters and Family supplies promptly filled at the lowest market prices. Augusta, Ga. September 24, 1851.

**Lamback & Cooper,**  
DEALERS IN CHOICE Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Sausages, &c.; and manufacturers of Candles, Syrup and Confection, Broad street, Augusta, Ga. Apr 20 1852. 1y

**Notice**  
TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC; KINGSTON HOUSE.  
Single Meal, 50 cts.  
Children, 35 "  
Servants, 25 "  
Board by the day \$1 25 "  
Children, 75 "  
Servants, 75 "  
Children, week 6 00 "  
Children, 4 00 "  
Servants, 4 00 "  
Use of private room without dinner. 25 "  
" month 15 00 "  
Kept by W. H. MASSENGALE.  
April 20, 1852—1y

**WETUMPKA FIRE.**  
HAVING saved the larger portion of my Carriages, at the late fire, but having no very suitable place at present to store them, I propose to dispose of them at the lowest possible rates, especially Rockaways, of which I have a large stock. Also, a good assortment of Buggies & Carriages. Good paper as well as the cash, will be taken. Come one, come all.  
W. B. PARDEE.  
July 6, 1852—6t.

**LAND WARRANTS**  
OF 40 & 80 & 160 acres For sale by  
J. A. WOODS & J. A. McCampbell.  
We will also make the location for the purchaser if desired.  
W. & McC. Jacksonville Ala., Mar. 30, '52.  
**C. C. PORTER**  
Resident Surgeon, Dentist, Jacksonville, Ala.